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THE CAMDEN MISCELLANY,

VOLUME THE SECOND:

CONTAINING

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES OF JOHN OF BRABANT AND
HENRY AND THOMAS OF LANCASTER, 1292-3.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, 1531-2.

THE REQUEST AND SUITE OF A TRUE-HEARTED ENGLISH-
MAN, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CHOLMELEY, 1553.

DISCOVERY OF THE JESUITS' COLLEGE AT CLERKENWELL
IN MARCH 1627-8.

TRELAWNY PAPERS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM TASWELL, D.D.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

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certayne and durable foundation of relief for the poore, then manye such hospitallis can be, and shall be a greater dede of charitie; for if it be charitie to sucke a thousande, it is greater charitie to sucke many thousandis, even a hundreth thousandis or two, by the advauncyng of true dyinge and dressyng of cloth, true dyinge and makyng of cappis, which now are made in other contreys, beyng no defaulte in us but only for the dye. And because the commoditie of profyt and gayne chiefly partayne to the dyars, clothworkers, and drapars (as loth as they be to have it brought to passe), it were convenient that these companyes shoulde be at all the chargis; as well of the provydyng of workemen, as for the mayntaynyng certayne honest searchers,—men skylfull in the coulours of cloth, to make weekly diligent search for the true execution of the premisses. And the charge to be geven them also upon the losse of theyr lyberties and fredom for ever.

Thus offeryng my simple labours and travell in this behalfe to your majestie, I submytte my selfe to your majestie to be an instrument in all that I and my workman can doe towards the accomplishing of this my desyred purpose, which I doe not doubt but your majestie wyl by your auctorytie brynge to passe, to the glorie of God, your majesties hartie rejoycing, and great wealth of your poore subjectis. The kyng of all kyngis, the gyveare of all thingis, worke this wyl in your heart, and graunt that you maye lyve in good health to reygne over us your majesties subjectis, and se your chyldrens' chyldren, and this your realme, in as mucche wealth as ever your fathers' fathers have sene it.

SO BE IT.

Your majesties faythfull and obedient subject,

WILLIAM CHOLMELEY, LONDYNER.

PROVERBS, 20.—A Kyng that sitteth on the throne of judgement, and lokyth well about hym, dryveth away all evyll.

Anno D'ni 1553.

THE DISCOVERY
OF THE
JESUITS' COLLEGE AT CLERKENWELL
IN MARCH 1627-8:
AND A LETTER FOUND IN THEIR HOUSE,
(AS ASSERTED,)

DIRECTED TO THE FATHER RECTOR AT BRUXELLES.

EDITED BY
JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LII.

THE Roman Catholic party in England, which had been firmly and rigorously repressed during the reign of Elizabeth, was encouraged to renewed aspirations and exertions on the removal of that stedfast champion of the Protestant Faith. But, whatever hopes they might have formed of the favourable disposition of the new sovereign, were soon disappointed, and the more violent among them rushed into the Gunpowder Treason. Two English Jesuits, Henry Garnet and Edward Oldcorn, alias Hall, were executed as partakers in that conspiracy. This was an attempt well calculated to widen the alienation between the timid James and his Roman Catholic subjects. For a time he proceeded to severe measures; but later in his reign various reasons of state policy, and especially his ambition to form a matrimonial alliance for his heir with either Spain or France, and thus to assert his position as one of the foremost potentates of Europe, induced him to temporise in religious matters, and to relax the operation of those restrictive laws which had been framed to curb the unceasing activity of the Seminary priests.

These men mustered numerously in the metropolis, where they were best able to conceal their real character, assuming a variety of appearances, alleging many pretexts of private business, and altogether eluding the vigilance of the officers of the state and church, more completely than they could have done in less busy localities. In a book called "The Foot out of the Snare," written

by John Gee, a convert from their communion, and published in 1624, is a list of 263 priests then dwelling or sojourning in London, of whom more than seventy are described as Jesuits.^a England was erected into a Province of the Society of Jesus in 1623; and in 1624 the Pope, for the first time after the Reformation, commissioned a Bishop for England,^b in subordination to whom were three vicars-general, with archdeacons and other ecclesiastical officers.

At length, the matrimonial alliance of King Charles with France was consummated, and the Papists assumed fresh licence under the patronage of the new Queen. It was a time when on one hand the popish tendencies and arbitrary policy of many about the Court, and on the other the religious differences and political discontents of a large and influential body of the people, began to agitate and divide the kingdom with many distractions.^c The sympathies of all devout

^a At p. 46 hereafter will be found a list of Jesuits found by Mr. Justice Long in the House at Clerkenwell: and in pp. 44, 45, a few biographical notes from Gee's book. But for accurate information reference should be made to "Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the Scotch, English, and Irish members of the Society of Jesus. By the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of St. Nicholas' Priory, Exeter, 1838." Second edit. 1845. From this source some historical and biographical data are added in p. 47.

^b It was the negociation of the intended match with the Spanish Infanta which, as Dodd the Roman Catholic historian admits (*Church History of England*, fol. 1739, ll. 362), "was esteemed a proper juncture" for the mission of a Bishop from Rome to England. Accordingly doctor William Bishop, an aged priest, then upwards of seventy (a native of Brayles in Warwickshire), was consecrated at Paris on the 4th of June, 1623, with the title of *Episcopus Chalcedonensis*; but he died in less than a year, on the 16th of April, 1624, when Richard Smith was consecrated his successor by the same title. Several papers relative to the latter will be noticed in the sequel.

^c "The Catholicks are the least in number, yet make up a partie in that state (England) sufficiently considerable, because the body of them is composed of such of the nobility as are most rich, powerfull, and strong in alliance, and of no small number amongst the inferior sort. Now these three factions in religion (the Catholicks, the Protestants, and the Puritans,) though they all oppose one another, yet the hatred of Protestants against



Protestants were deeply engaged in the struggles of the Empire; whilst the war which broke out between England and France encouraged the hopes of our domestic enemies. King Charles had twice met his people in Parliament without satisfactory results, and in 1628 a third Parliament was about to assemble, when the incident occurred to which the following documents relate.

A mansion belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Clerkenwell was found to be occupied by a small community of Jesuits. They were suddenly surprised by one of the officers of government whom it was customary to employ for such services, their persons were arrested, and their property and papers seized. This discovery occurring so soon before the meeting of Parliament, it was resolved to make some political use of it.

The Attorney-general, Sir Robert Heath, who had taken the direction of the seizure, was further employed to write the narrative of the "Discovery." It was founded upon the papers of the Jesuits which had been seized in their house, and which are still preserved in her Majesty's State Paper Office, together with the original draft of the Discovery itself. Of the latter it is probable that several transcripts were made, for the information of different members of the Privy Council, one of which is now in the British Museum.

The Council issued their warrant for the arrest of the Jesuits on the 14th of March, and it was executed on the next day. On the 17th the Parliament met; and on the 24th, in renewing the motion for supply, Mr. Secretary (Sir John) Cooke introduced these remarks: ^a—

Puritans is greater than against Catholicks, and that of Puritans is greater against Catholicks than Protestants." Such is the picture drawn by the author of "The Popes Nuntioes," a pamphlet written on occasion of the mission to England of Gregory Panzani (then nominated Bishop of Chalcedon,) and Seignior Con, in the year 1643.

^a Rushworth, i. 505.

"The first sower of seeds of distractions amongst us, was an agent of Spain, Gondomar, that did his master great service here and at home. Since that we have had other ministers that have blown the fire. The ambassador of France told his master at home what he had wrought here the last parliament, namely, divisions between King and People, and he was rewarded for it. Whilst we sit here in parliament, there was another intended parliament^a of Jesuits and other well-willers, within a mile of this place; that this is true was discovered by letters sent to Rome: the place of their meeting is changed, and some of them are there where they ought to be. If you look in your calendar, there is a day of St. Joseph, —it was called in the Letter the Oriental day,—and that was the day intended for their meeting.^b I speak this to see God's hand to work our union in their division."

^a "In Clerkenwell."

^b We may here append the current account of the discovery which was sent to Mr. Mead at Cambridge by his London correspondent, in a letter dated the 21st of March. All the statements it contains cannot be relied upon; they would be the flying reports of the town: but what Mr. Mead relates of Sir Dudley Digges's reply to Secretary Cooke is remarkable, and does not occur elsewhere:—"This day sennight at Clerkenwell were nine gallants taken in a fair-hanged vault with their trinkets (for seven of them are found to be Jesuits or priests), together with their library of books, valued at 400*l*. which moves men to think it was one of the Jesuits' colleges. The suspicion of them grew by the abundance of meat the poor women that dwelt thereabouts bought and provided; which occasioned the search. At first they resisted with store of arms and weapons; but the sheriffs being sent for, those aforesaid were taken, though some are said to have escaped." Mr. Mead added this note to the letter of his correspondent: "Sir John Coke declared unto the House of Commons on Monday, that it was discovered by intercepted letters to be an Anti-Parliament appointed to begin by commission from Rome upon St. Joseph's day. But Sir Dudley Digges answered he could not believe it, and that it was not the Jesuits, but some malevolent persons about the court, who wished ill to the Commons, that disturbed our Parliaments, &c." It will be observed (in p. 8) that, in his conference with the Lords, the Secretary no longer talked of a parliament of Jesuits, but only of "a concurrent assembly."

Two days after, the Commons had a conference with the Lords respecting a petition against Recusants. Mr. Secretary Cooke was appointed to manage this conference, and he introduced the subject in the following terms:—

“In the first place (he said) we acknowledge all due honour, both unto the reverend Fathers of the Church and to our noble Lords, in that ye have shined before us as worthy lights in the encouragement and maintenance of true religion, being the true support of all dignities and honours. And this forwardness of you is the more remarkable, when that viperous generation, as your Lordships justly stiled them, do at ease with tooth and nail essay to rend the bowels of their mother. Give me leave to tell you what I know, that these both vaunt at home and write to their friends abroad. They hope all will be well, and doubt not to prevail, and to win ground upon us.

“And a little to wake the zeal and care of our learned and grave fathers, it is fit that they take notice of that hierarchy which is already established in competition with their Lordships; for they have a Bishop consecrated by the Pope; this Bishop hath his subalternate officers of all kinds, as vicars-general, arch-deacons, rural deans, apparators, and such like; neither are these nominal or titular officers alone; but they all execute their jurisdictions, and make their ordinary visitations through the kingdom, keep courts, and determine ecclesiastical causes. And, which is an argument of more consequence, they keep ordinary intelligence by their agents in Rome, and hold correspondence with the nuntios and cardinals both at Bruxels and in France.

“Neither are the seculars alone grown to this height, but the regulars are more active and dangerous, and have taken deep root; they have already planted their Societies and Colleges of both sexes,

they have settled revenues, houses, libraries, vestments, and all other necessary provisions to travel or stay at home ; nay, *even at this time they intend to hold a concurrent assembly with this Parliament.*

“But now since his sacred Majesty hath extended his Royal Arm, and *since the Lords of his Council have by their authority caused this nest of wasps to be digged out of the earth*, and their convocations to be scattered ; and since your Lordships joyn in courage and resolution, at least to reduce this people to their lawful restraint, that they may do no more hurt, we conceive great hope and comfort that the Almighty God will from henceforth prosper our endeavours both at home and abroad.”

Among the papers seized at Clerkenwell, and still preserved in the State Paper Office, are several which are of importance to the history of the internal government and policy of the Roman Catholics in this country ;^a but the amount of treasonable matter which they contain must have sadly tantalized the appetite of the state lawyers. On the whole it may be admitted that these documents throw far less discredit upon the Jesuits than they do upon the unworthy state-craft with which it was attempted to convert the “Discovery” into an engine of political influence upon the Parliament.

The “Parliament of Jesuits” imagined by Mr. Secretary Cooke is by no means compacted into a substantial existence by the evidence of these papers, though it is apparent that they alone furnished the slight materials which were employed to conjure up the phantom. We have seen that the Secretary ventured to assert in the House of Commons that there was another intended Parliament of Jesuits and their abettors, that the truth of that intention was shown

^a They are described either by the writer of the Discovery (see pp. 23-30), or in the list appended at the close of these papers.

by letters sent to Rome, that they were to assemble on St. Joseph's day, and that "it was called in the letter the Oriental day." The two documents which suggested these fantasies are among those which belonged to Father Parre. In one of them St. Joseph's day (the 17th of March) is appointed for a meeting, but with no more important object than the ordinary business of the house—the promotion of novices. In the other,—which is not a letter sent to Rome, but one written from London by Arthur Sanders to Father Parre then at some place near Barnstaple,—the phrase occurs, (underscored, perhaps by Mr. Secretary's pen, or else by some one to direct his eye,) of which he made his perverted application to the day of St. Joseph. The words are not, however, "Oriental day," but "Orientall joye," and their real allusion is to a religious service which was to be celebrated on behalf of three members of the fraternity who had consummated the crown of martyrdom in the mission to Japan. The Secretary's mistake in this point was, perhaps, not entirely wilful; but, if not so, he fell into a ridiculous error. The greater part of the letter is on a variety of private business, and it had been written a month before the seizure. To remove all question as to the character of its contents, a copy of the whole will be laid before the reader.^b

There can therefore be no doubt entertained upon the amount of misrepresentation and exaggeration exercised by Sir John Cooke in his view of this matter. But, as with many other of the crooked policies of that unhappy reign, the undue excitement which was thus created recoiled with redoubled vengeance on the heads of its authors. These consequences, which are more fully developed in

^b See this letter printed hereafter, p. 49.

the subsequent debates of the House of Commons, are thus briefly noticed by Prynne:—

“A little before the beginning of this parliament, a Colledge of Jesuits who kept together in commons, and had their officers and books of account duly kept, was discovered in Clerkenwell, neere the church; their books, vestments, reliques, were seized on, and some of their persons (hid in private corners of their colledge) apprehended by Justice Long, and sent to Newgate. But when they were to be arraigned, they were, by their powerfull friends at Court (I know not by what warrants and speciall commands), released upon baile, and conveyed out of harmes way, to the great offence and discontent both of the people and parliament, which examined this grand abuse, but could not apprehend the Jesuits to doe exemplary justice on them, so potent were their patrons.

“Among their papers there was found the copy of a Letter newly directed by them to their Father Rector at Bruxels, the extract whereof I met with in the now arch-bishop's study, thus indorsed with his own hand—

March, 1628. *A Jesuit's Letter sent to the Rector at Bruzels, about the ensuing Parliament.*

“Wherein there are these memorable passages, not fit to be concealed—”

Prynne then gives a considerable portion of the Letter which is inserted hereafter, pp. 31—40. It will probably strike most readers that this composition has more the appearance of a fictitious representation of the supposed views and designs of the Jesuits, than of a letter actually transmitted in confidence by one of their community. In favour of its being regarded as genuine, it may be remarked that there is some appearance of its having been originally written in Latin, and thus under a veil which its translation has removed. The

translator may have deepened the apparent candour of its sentiments, and may have taken considerable liberties of interpolation ; whilst its obscurity also tends to show that he has partially misunderstood the original writer. In one important matter this seems evident. In the passage where "mutacion" is urged as a primary object of the parliament, it is clear that the original word was *mutuatio*,^a and implied a Loan, such being the financial measure which the Crown had already attempted to enforce, upon the royal authority alone, and for which it was presumed the ministry would now require the sanction of Parliament, in lieu of the Benevolence or Subsidy, which had been customary for many preceding parliaments.^b

A stronger suspicion, however, rests upon this document from the circumstance that, whilst the writer of the Discovery carefully enumerates and describes all the more important papers which were found in the Jesuits' house, there is not among them one which answers to the description of the Letter in question. One of the manuscript copies of it in the British Museum is preceded by another document, which professes to be a dispatch from a committee of the Privy Council to Lord Falkland, then Lord Deputy in Ireland, transmitting both a "coppie of the Discovery at Clerkenwell," and also a treasonable paper displaying the Papists' great spleen towards the Duke of Buckingham. The contents of this dispatch (which is printed hereafter at p. 31) are so strange, particularly the expressions it attributes to the Duke of Buckingham, that it may be supposed to have been forged by the same hand as the Jesuit's Letter, with the design of conferring on the latter a stamp of authenticity. The date

^a See p. 36, and the further remark in the note on the word *reluctation*.

^b Carte, History of England, vol. iv. pp. 180-182, has given "some account and defence of loans," suggested by this occasion.

it bears is also inconsistent with its claim to credit as a genuine state paper. It is the 2d of March, whereas the arrest of the Jesuits did not take place before the 15th, and the Discovery and Jesuit's Letter could not have been prepared to be sent to Ireland for some days later.

In all that was said on the subject in the following Session of Parliament (that of 1628-9,) no allusion is made to "the Jesuit's Letter," and on the whole it may probably be classed as a political imposture. In that capacity it doubtless had considerable effect; for, though not "sett to publick view," it was evidently widely circulated in manuscript. Archbishop Laud had a copy in his study, from whence Prynne derived it. There are at least three contemporary copies in the British Museum, and one in the State Paper Office. It was considered sufficiently important in 1643 to be printed in that year^a as a pamphlet: and Rushworth copied Prynne's version of it into his Historical Collections. Under all the circumstances, this Letter is so intimately connected with the history of the Discovery, that it has been thought desirable to annex it. All the copies, including the pamphlet of 1643, are exceedingly inaccurate and corrupt. By collation, however, its sense has been restored to the nearly perfect state in which it is now edited.

After the prorogation of the Parliament, in June 1628, it may be presumed that the political use of "the Discovery," on the part of the Government, would have been no longer entertained.

It was not, however, so readily dismissed by those whose alarms had been wantonly excited, and whose zealous religious animosities had received no adequate satisfaction. No legal process was taken against the prisoners until the month of December. Three of the

^a This was at the period when the Protestants received an additional alarm from the mission of Panzani, already mentioned in the note at p. 4.

Jesuits were then put upon their trial at the Middlesex sessions, and one was convicted, but his name does not transpire.

The Parliament met for their second session upon the 20th of January 1628-9. On the 13th of February there was a Committee for Religion, Mr. Pym in the chair: when Sir Walter Earle re-introduced this subject. After remarking that there were then, besides the Queen's mass, two other masses daily in the Queen's Court, so that it was grown common in the out-facing Jesuits, and common in discourse, to say, Will you go to mass? or, Have you been to mass at Somerset House? there coming 500 at a time from mass,—Sir Walter desired it might be known by what warrant the Jesuits lately in Newgate were released.

After a long speech by Sir Richard Grosvenor, lamenting the unsatisfactory results of two royal proclamations, and the abortion of the bill of last session against Recusants, and some further remarks from Sir Robert Philips and Mr. Coriton, Mr. Selden moved, That these things may be debated in order. And first, for releasing the Jesuits that were arraigned at Newgate, whereof one was condemned. He added, They were ten in number, which were priests, who had a College here in London about Clerkenwell: and these men could not attempt these acts of boldness, but that they have great countenance.

Mr. Secretary Cooke replied, and, affecting to coincide with the objects of the committee, he stated "that a minister of state had notice of those ten, and this College intended to be kept at Clerkenwell. That it is plain there was a place appointed for this College, and orders and reliques prepared. The minister made the King acquainted with it; and I should not do my duty if I did not declare how much his Majesty was affected with it. His Majesty referred it to the special care of the Lords of the Council; who, examining

the same, sent those ten persons to Newgate, and gave order to Mr. Attorney to prosecute the laws against them. That this College was first at Edmonton, removed thence to Camberwell, and from thence to Clerkenwell."

A committee was appointed to inquire respecting the trial of the priests. They immediately proceeded on this service, and the very next day Sir Thomas Hobby reported that they had examined the Keeper of Newgate, who had informed them that he had on the 1st of December received ten prisoners suspected to be priests, and that on the 3d three of them were indicted for priests, of whom one was condemned, but afterwards reprieved; for the night before the intended execution Mr. Recorder sent a warrant to stay it, which was seconded by a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Hyde. All the rest of the prisoners refused the oath of allegiance, and it was ordered that they should be kept to the next sessions. The Earl of Dorset sent word to the keeper that his Majesty's pleasure was that they should be delivered; and a warrant came from Mr. Attorney to bring the priests before him, who took sureties of them to appear twenty days after notice at the Council board; and so they were discharged.

Hereupon Sir Nathaniel Rich expressed his confident belief that the grace of the King had been abused; and, as the Privy Counsellors of the House must know whether it was by his Majesty's directions or no, he moved that Mr. Secretary Cooke might first declare his knowledge in the matter.

Mr. Secretary Cooke thereupon made a long declaration to the House concerning those priests, and the discovery of them; and produced the papers that were found in the house amongst them upon search; and he said, that it did appear that they were Jesuits and

Priests, by the inventory of their goods: they had their chapel and library replenished, a common kitchen, buttery, and cellar, their household-stuff is all marked with J. S., there is a monthly book of their daily expenses, and a contracted annual account in Latin, under the Rector's hand. It appeareth that they had purchased 200*l.* lands per ann. and 60*l.* in money did remain over and above their expenses.^a There were also divers letters, directions, and orders from a Popish Father from Rome, and all parts beyond the seas. They had appointed a time of meeting, which was St. Joseph's Day, and then they should have said mass. All their papers were delivered to Mr. Attorney, who recommended them to Mr. Long.

Sir John Elliot then made a long speech, successively censuring the conduct of the Attorney, of the Earl, of Dorset, and of Mr. Recorder, and in this he was seconded by Sir Francis Seymour. Mr. Cross the pursuivant was then examined as to the delivery of the prisoners, and it was ordered by the House, That Mr. Recorder^b should be rather sent unto to be examined, than to be sent for as a delinquent, in regard he had formerly had the honour to be set in the chair.

Afterwards Mr. Long the magistrate was called, and stated that when he offered at the sessions the evidence against them, by order from Mr. Attorney, the Lord Chief Justice Richardson interrupted him, and told him, He must speak to the point in issue, whether priests or no priests; and thereupon the judges consulted amongst themselves, and so arose.

Mr. Selden declared, That he was present at the sessions, and plain

^a Really 160*l.*: see hereafter, p. 25. What evidence there was of the Jesuits having purchased lands is not apparent.

^b Sir Heneage Finch, who had been Speaker of the preceding Parliament of 1626.

treason was proved, and nothing done in it: and finally the House resolved to refer the further examination of the business to a Select Committee.

At the Committee for Religion two days after, Mr. Stroud moved, That the Lord Chief Justice may be called to give an account of his stay of justice, in the execution of the condemned priests; which he ought not have done, though his Majesty signified his pleasure to the contrary.

The Chancellor of the Duchy remarked, That this was a thing ordinary for a Chief Justice to do in Queen Elizabeth's and King James's times; as also a declaration in the Star-chamber, that all condemned priests should be sent to the castle of Wisbech; and from hence (though the King had given no order for the reprieve) he might have taken warrant for his proceedings.

Mr. Selden then made a Report from the Committee which had undertaken the further examination of Mr. Long, concerning the proceedings at the sessions; "whereby it plainly appeared that the evidence tendered in the court at Newgate did clearly testify these men to be priests; yet the Lord Chief Justice Richardson did reject the same, against the sense of the rest of the judges and justices present; whereby it is plain he dealt underhand with some of the Jesuits." The House then ordered that two members should be sent to each judge that was present at the sessions at Newgate; who were said to be the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Justices Whitlock, Jones, and Croke.

Sir Henry Martin made report, that he, with others, had been to the Recorder of London, to know by what warrant he made stay of execution of the priest, and had ascertained that Mr. Recorder gave no directions; but the warrant came from the Lord Chief Justice

Hyde. Whereupon Sir H. Martin, with the rest of the committee, went to the said Lord Chief Justice Hyde, who told them, That he gave his said warrant by command from his Majesty.

Sir F. Seymour made report, That he and others had visited Mr. Attorney, and after some difficulty had received his written explanation of his conduct of the prosecution, to the following purpose :^a "I received order from the Council to proceed against the priests; and I did, accordingly, proceed against them, and I gave directions to have them brought before me; and took their examinations and the informations; and I sent for Mr. Long, and desired him to take special order therein. I know not, nor ever heard, of any land conveyed to the College, but only in general; and I gave directions to intitle the King to the goods. I understood an indictment was preferred against three of them for treason, and the rest of præmunire; and I, receiving command from his Majesty for their bailment, supposed them bailable." Hereupon it was ordered by the House, That such priests as are not convicted and condemned, should be proceeded against.

The next day report was made by the several members who went to make inquiry of the judges respecting the trial. Mr. Selden reported, That he had in the first instance examined Mr. Long, the magistrate, who stated that the same day they were to be tried, he told the Lord Chief Justice Hyde, that he had divers papers that did conduce to prove them priests or Jesuits, and he said he was ready to read them; and thereupon the Lord Richardson said, We are upon a point, whether priests or no priests, and they must have right done them. Another judge said, We came to do right to all. And the

^a Sir Robert Heath's answer is printed at length in Rushworth's Historical Collections, fol. 1682, p. 657.

Lord Richardson asked him, If he had any other evidence. He said, He had no other but those papers, which he thought would give clear satisfaction. The Lord Richardson said, All that was but discourse: he said, What say you to the point, priests or no priests? To which Mr. Long answered, I saw not these men made priests; but in the house where they were taken were found copes and vestments for priests: and I am ready to open all this, if you please, or to answer any questions which you shall ask concerning such things as I have read in the papers. The papers contained divers examinations, and yet none were suffered to be read but one; and that not being conceived a full proof, the rest were refused.

On the reception of this report, Sir Robert Philips indignantly exclaimed, Never was the like example or precedent: if the judges give us not better satisfaction, they themselves will be parties.

Sir Thomas Hobby reported from the Lord Chief Justice Hyde, That he doth not remember any papers tendered by Mr. Long were rejected; or that he affirmed they were dangerous persons, and a College of Jesuits; but, howsoever, Mr. Long tendered nothing to prove them so, but that he held divers papers in his hand.

Mr. Wandesford reported from the Lord Chief Justice Richardson, who said, Mr. Long did discourse of the place and house, but did not press the reading of the papers; neither knew he what was in the papers, nor doth he know of anything to prove the persons priests.

The reports from the other judges, the justices Jones, Whitlocke, and Croke, were still more unsatisfactory. They were to the general effect that each of them had come late to court, and understood not the business that was going on.

The House resolved that Mr. Jones should be summoned to attend on Thursday the 19th of February, in order to make good his charge

against the judges.^a It is not, however, recorded whether any further proceedings in the matter then took place; and the Parliament itself was hastening to its premature dissolution.

On the 25th the Sub-Committee for Religion presented to the House the "Hheads of Articles to be insisted on," in the preamble to which they alleged the "extraordinary insolence" of the Recusants; "for instance, the late meeting of a College of Jesuits in Clerkenwell, and the strange proceedings thereupon used in favour of them." But on that very day the House was adjourned by the King's command to the 2d of March, on which day occurred the last memorable struggle of this Parliament, when the Speaker was violently held in his chair whilst the Commons passed their indignant protest: 1. Against innovation in Religion; and 2. against the collection of Tonnage and Poundage, unsanctioned by Parliament. The House did not sit again, and on the 10th of the same month it was finally dissolved,—not to re-assemble for twelve long years, but then to maintain a more successful struggle against arbitrary power.

Such was the close of the transactions consequent upon the Discovery of the house of Jesuits at Clerkenwell, an occurrence of trifling import in itself, but the origin of much bitter political strife, and one of the forerunners of the gravest consequences, as contributing to the alienation of the sovereign from his constitutional advisers.

Among our historical writers, few have noticed the Discovery of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell. Echard gives some short account of it, derived from Prynne. Mr. D'Israeli, in his Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, has briefly noticed it, and has taken a correct view of the parliamentary tactics of "the wily

^a The proceedings of which the foregoing is an abstract will be found at length in Hausard's Parliamentary History, 1807, vol. ii. cols. 467—477.

Secretary;" but he has partially misconstrued and misrepresented ^a what Cooke said.

The house of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell is unnoticed by Dodd the Roman Catholic historian of England; ^b nor have the local historians, the Messrs. Lysons and Mr. Cromwell, been aware of its existence. Dodd merely remarks that, during the war with France, "the misunderstandings of the two nations brought the Catholics under a severe persecution, which was carried on by appointing certain officers called Pursuivants, who had almost an unlimited power to search their houses, and distress them upon any occasion."

The present series of papers was first suggested by the accidental perusal of the copy of the Discovery preserved in the British Museum (MS. Addit. 5506.) This led to a search among the other stores of the national library, during which the Jesuit's Letter and that addressed to Lord Falkland have been found. The Register of the Privy Council^c furnished the true dates of the transaction; and, on inquiry at the State Paper Office, the original draft of the Discovery and the appendix of papers to which it refers were found in an attached parcel: as well as the second Inventory of the furniture at Clerkenwell made by order of the Privy Council. An account of these documents is added, with copies of some of the most interesting.

^a "Secretary Cooke was by no means averse to frighten them into supplies. In the last Parliament he had discovered 'a whole parliament of Jesuits sitting in a fair-hanged vault in Clerkenwell.'" (Vol. ii. p. 90.) Cooke made no such statement in reference "to the last parliament," and nothing about "a fair-hanged vault." This phrase Mr. D'Israeli borrowed from the letter addressed to Mr. Mead (see p. 6).

^b At the last moment I have found it noticed in More's *History of the English Mission*, in a passage which is appended at the close of these pages.

^c See the extracts given hereafter from the Register of the Privy Council: a national record whose important contents have recently been made more available by the excellent indexes constructed under the superintendence of C. C. Groville, Esq. Clerk of the Council.

THE DISCOVERY
OF THE
JESUITS' COLLEGE AT CLERKENWELL.

[WRITTEN BY SIR ROBERT HEATH, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.]

(Original in State Paper Office. Copy in Brit. Mus. MS. Addit. 5506, p. 67.)

ABOUT Christmas last Humphrey Cross, one of the messengers in ordinarie, gave mee notice, that the neighbours in St. John's saw provisions caried into the corner house uppon the broadway above Clerkenwel, but knewe none that dwelt there.* In March following, about the beginning of the Parliament, Crosse brought word that divers lights were observed in the howse, and that some companie were gathered thither. The time considered, I thought fitt to make noe further delay, and therefore gave warrant to the sayd Crosse with Mr. Longe and the constables next adjoyning, to enter the house and to search what persons resorted thither, and to what end they concealed their being there. At their entrie they found one that called himselfe Thomas Latham, who pretended to be keeper of the howse for the Earle of Shrewsburie. They found another named George Kemp, said to be the gardener; and a woman called Margaret Isham. But when they desired to goe further into the upper roomes, which (whilst they had made way into the hall) were all shutt upp and made fast, Latham tould them plainly that if they offred to goe further they would find resistance, and should doe it at their perils. They thereuppon repared to my house and desired more help, and a more ample warrant for their proceedings. And then both

* At this place the original draft contains the following passage, erased by the pen :—
"Soone after the Erle of Malborough, who formerly lived in that howse, had a like advertisement by Mrs. Gawdy: and so had the now Bishop of London by other meanes."

a warrant was granted from the Councell boorde: and the sheriffes of London were sent for their assistance. But by this protraction they within the upper roomes gott advantage to retire themselves by secret passages into their vaults or lurking-places, which themselves called their securities: so as when the officers came up they found no man above staires save only a sick man in his bed, with one servant attending him. The sick man called himselfe by the name of Weeden, who is since discovered to be truly called Plowden. And the servant named himselfe John Penington, as in the examinations may appeare. More they found not, til going downe againe into the cellars, Crosse espied a brick wall newly made, which he caused to be perced, and there within the vault they found Daniel Stanhop, whom I take to be Father Bankes, the Rector of their College, George Holland alias Guy Holt, Joseph Underhill alias Thomas Poulton, Robert Beaumont, and Edward Moore the priest. And the next day, in the like lurking place, they found Edward Parre. All theis Mr. Longe examined, but could drawe nothinge from them savinge formal denyalls that they were priests, or had taken any orders from the sea of Rome, or that they knewe one another, or that they came thither otherwise then casually upon acquaintance with Latham, who pretendeth that the howse is the Earl his master's, and that the household stuffe, Latin bookes, and most of the pictures are his lordshipp's: but that the massing stuffe, Jesuits' pictures, English books and manuscripts are all his owne, given him by his dead master, and by a friend beyond the seas. Yet upon their examinations they confessed themselves to bee recusants, and contradicted one another, and ministred matter sufficient for their legal conviction and for confiscation of the goods to his Majestie at the assizes att Newgate, when they were indicted and proceeded against.

And that they are Jesuits in deede, and the house really hired and used for a College of Jesuits to exercise their religion, and other unlawfull practises against our church and state, appeareth, first, by the inventory of the goods and utensils; secondly, by the accompts

of their receipts and issues; and thirdly by the memorialls and directions of their government, which are all found with them, and are ready to be shewed.

The Inventorie [A] is taken of everie roome in the house,^a by which it appeareth that they have a chappel fitted with altars, images, reliques, and pictures, and massing stuff of all sorts; that they have a common librarie of many popish books, printed and written; that they have severall chambers and studies, furnished for their lodgings; that they have a common kitchen with offices and provisions of brass and pewter, and of wood and coale; that they have a common buttrie, with tableclothes, trenchers, napkins, knives, forks, glasses, salts, and spoons, answerable to their number; and a cellar of beere and wine; besides a confectionarie of spices and sweetmeats. And to shew who are the owners in proprietic of theis things, their howshold stuff is marked with S. O. as belonging to the Societie, and theire pewter with S. J. for the Societie of Jesus.

The Accompts [B] which were also found in their studies are in severall books and notes. First, there is a rough booke containing the monthly disbursements of theire cater clerke of the kitchen, setting downe particularly all things in English. Secondly, there are divers loose notes [C] of particular men's expences abroad, some in English, some in Latine; and thirdly, there is a contracted formal Accompt [D] of the sayd monthly expences of the house in Latin, audited and allowed by Father Banxius, the Rector of the sayd howse.

Theis books contayne the accompts of the sayd Societie in a former howse they had at Edmondton from January, 1624, after their accompte,^b till the end of December following, when the accompts for that howse were made up thus:—

^a Most of the documents referred to by the capital letters are still attached to the original draft of The Discovery in her Majesty's State Paper Office. See a further description of them at the close of these papers.

^b The title of the book—*Summa expensarum mense Januarii 1624 Edmuntionij ex tempore quo facta est visitatio.*

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS:—Remains of last accompt and alms .	108	13	2
Receats from Mr. Heis . . .	44	0	0
Receapts from lodgers . . .	75	0	0
Total .	227	13	2
EXPENSES:—Bread and drinke	22	13	6
Wine	11	16	4
Flesh	57	14	0
Wood and coales	23	10	4
House rent	44	0	0
Servants	18	0	0
Subsidie and payments to the Kinge .	7	15	8
Spice and sugar	9	3	0
Poore and church	6	7	2
Candles, salte, &c.	17	15	3
Hire of horses and things about the house	8	15	1
Total .	227	13	3

See the Expenses balance the Receipts.

After December 1624, according to their accompt, which be-
gineth the yeare in Januarie, they left that howse at Edmondton,
and setled not againe til May following, when they had taken a new
howse of one Mrs. Milberie at Cammerwell, where they continued
twentie moneths, as by the sayd bookes of their monthly accompts
is manifest. For the title therof is this:—Initium hujus domus
2^o Maii, 1625. And so pursuing the moneths in order in the end,
they are audited thus:—Summa omnium expensarum hujus domus
Camerwell spatio viginti mensium, hoc est, ab initio Maii 1625
usque ad initium Januarii 1627.

	£	s.	d.
In panem et cervisiam	38	17	0
In vinum	21	0	0

	£	s.	d.
In carnes	63	1	8
In ligna et carbones	43	10	3
In pisces, ova, lac, butyrum	21	10	3
In conductionem domus	45	0	0
In servos	27	0	0
In aromata, saccarum, &c.	17	13	6
In pauperes, parœciam, res templi, &c.	9	7	6
In candelas, sal, &c.	23	19	2
In equos et alia circa domum	15	16	3
Summa expositorum a Maio 1626			
usque ad Januarium 1627	137	1	5
Summa totalis omnium expensarum			
hujus domus	346	18	1

Ita est, Ri: Banxius.

After this collection of the 20 months' expenses, followeth in the next page a briefe note of all the accompt of both howses in this manner:—

Rationes hujus domus ab ultima visitatione facta initio Januarij 1624 usque ad presentem Januarium 1627.

	£	s.	d.
Accepta ex residuo computus præcedentis	60	0	0
Ex censu foundationis et alias a R. P. provinciali	294	0	0
From our lodgers	75	0	0
Summa acceptorum	429	0	0
Summa expositorum	574	11	3

Exposita superant accepta ex censu foundationis et a	} 205 11 3
R ^{do} . P. Provin ^{li} . et dominabus	

Exposita ex elemozynis incertis ad censum annuum	} 250 0 0
20 ^{li} per. ann.	

Restat in pecunia parata	160 0 0
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Nullum contraxit debitum.

Nichil domui debetur.

Ita est, Ri: Banxius.

Besides the above mentioned accompts of the clerk or cater, and theis Latin summarie accompts audited by the rector Banxius, their is found a breife certificate or collection of the state of this howse for the year 1625 [E], which seemeth a direction for other yeares, and was to be presented (as it may seeme) to the Provincial, by the title whereof the name and nature of this college doth clearly appeare, which is this—

Status rerum temporalium Domus Probationis Sti. Ignatii Societatis Jesu 1625.

And soe follow their revenew, certaine and uncertaine, their receipts and expences. By which it may appeare how they yearely purchase increase of revenue; and how they furnish their howse with linen and wollen, and with other necessarie utensils at the howse charge. The paper itself is fit to be perused.

This and the former accompts contain sufficient evidence of the affaires of this Societie til January last past, when there followed another interruption by the death of their landlady Mrs. Milberrie, of whom the house was hired at Cammerwel. And then (as it semeth) they removed to this last howse at Clerkenwel, which was not settled till the first of March, as may appeare by the last pages of the English accompts of their clerke or cater, which beareth this title: "The new Howse at London since the 2^d of March," where the words "at London" are rased, yet soe as they may be read; and the particulars of the first page are for brick, tile, lime, workmanship, &c.; and the second for carrying stuff from Mrs. Dowthies; for washing the new howse, for iron works, locks, keys, aundirons, fire-shovels, tonges, and such like; and for the table, and a striped bed; for wood, coales, beere, &c. Whereby it plainly appeareth, that they then removed to this new howse, and that the furnitures are not the Erle of Shrewsberies as is pretended, but bought at the howse charge. And that this is indeed that Howse of Probation of the Jesuits according to the title.

Besides the inventorie and accompts the thirde prooffe is as evident

by the memorialls, orders, and directions for the government of the members of this Societie, which are very remarqueable.*

1. There is a generall memorial of directions [F] from the Provincially of the Jesuits to all the Superiors of this Societie, containing 13 heades or rules.

2. A spetiall direction from the Provincially congregation held 1625, to the Father Rector of this Societie, sent unto him by the Provincially Father Blunt, containing eight precepts.

3. Spetiall directions from the sayd Provincially to the Master of the Novices of this Societie, in six orders.

4. Spetiall observances for the Minister of the Societie, being three in number.

5. Observances for all the Societie, in four points.

6. A post memoriall of directions and orders after the above named provincially congregation, given to the Rectors in six heads, and to the Superiors of the Societie in four heads.

All which are recommended by a letter [G] from Richard Blunt, their Provincially, to Father Stannoppe, whom he calleth Reverendum in Christo Patrem: for, though the superscription of this letter be torne, yet the last sillable of Stannoppe remaineth, and sufficiently discovereth him to be the Rector of this Societie for the present. And he may also seeme to be the same with Banxius that signeth the accompts.

Besides theis directions from the Provincially, there is found a letter from Odoardus Alocampi [H], written in the name of the said Provincially: whereby the faculties granted to the Superiors of this order are set down in 10 heads.

* The Latin titles of these papers are given in the margin as follow:—

1. Memoriale ad omnes Superiores 1625. And under: Ex mandato R. P. Provincialis.
 2. Memoriale relictum P. Rectori S^u Ignatii per congregationem Provinciale 1625.
 3. Observanda a M^{ro} Novitiorum.
 4. Observanda a Ministro S^u Ignatii.
 5. Observanda ab omnibus S^u Ignatii.
 6. Memoriale traditum rectoribus a Congreg. Provinciali 1625.
- All subscribed R. Blunt, Superioribus omnibus.

There is also a later Memoriall [I] of 16 particular heads of directions to the whole Societie, extracted by the said Alocampi. And another of 10 heads in Latin, for directions of their letters to be written by the Consultors of the Societie to the General of the Jesuits [K]. And another in English, wherein these 10 heads are enlarged to 13 [L].

There is also a letter [M] from R. Man, which seemeth to be from the Provinciall R. Blunt, because his former letter to Stannopp is of the same hande. And this letter, though it have no superscription, yet may seeme to be to the same Stannopp; because it containeth directions to him as Superior or Rector of this Societie, first, concerning yearly accompts to be sent to the General, whereof that of the year 1625 seemeth to be a precedent; and secondly, concerning their manner of cariago towards the bishop of Calcedon, whom the Pope hath set over the clergie of England; and thirdly, concerning releife to be sent to the English colleges at St. Omer's and Lovain.

There is also a letter [N] of Mutius Vitellosius, General of the Jesuits in Rome, to father Thomas Salisburie, one of this Societie, and happily of this number, mentioninge also father Robert Frevel, another of the same note.

Lastly, there is a note of direction [O] by way of advice how to answer such questions concerning their going to church, or receaving, or other religious observances, which the churchwardens or others may demand of them.

And to theis orders and directions there are annexed two registers or lists of the names of all the Jesuits in this province [P], one without title, but the other distinguisheth them by their orders and degrees, and by the times of their apparance.

Soe, first, by the inventories and sorts of their goods; secondly, by the amount of their receipts and expences; and thirdly, by the orders and directions for their government, it hath appeared that this house was made a College of Jesuits.

Now, further to shew that their proceedings and practises there



were against the peace and settled government of the state, is manifest in theis points :

They doe not only refuse to take the oath of allegiance, but write letters against it to cause others to refuse, as by two particular letters [Q] found amongst their papers doth appeare.

They acknowledg subjection to a foren power, and have settled a government amongst themselves subalternall therunto ; and as by this government they divide themselves and labor to withdraw all Papists in generall from their allegiance to his Majestie, soe by a faction against the secular priests they labour to divide the Papists amongst themselves, and to suppress all those that will hold any conformity to the state. Which, by a letter from the Pope [R] to the Bishop of Calcedon, the lay Catholiques answere to the said Bishopp [S], an answere to that letter [T], with ecclesiasticall canons [V] propounded to the bishopp, (all found amongst their papers,) doth manifestly appeare.

They erect new fraternities and ecclesiasticall observances and orders, contrarie to the lawes, namely, one they call the Sodalitie of the Chapelet of Our Lady [W], whereof manie little printed books were found in this howse to be scattered abroad.

They spread false newes of lying miracles pretended to be done by the fathers of their order, as two letters doe shewe [X].

They put in actuall practise the orders of their profession, and have their dayes of solemne meeting to promote the novices of theire Societie ; particularly this time of their discovery they had appointed St. Josephes Day the 20 of March for that solemnity, as appeareth by a letter from Wingfeild ^a to father Parre [Y], and by a

^a The two papers signed by Wingfield, referred to by the letter Y, are as follow :—

Most deare Sr. These are only to advertise you that my M^r desyreth youre presence here in towne about the 10th or the eleventh of March next ensueinge wthout faile, that so preparinge your selfe you may togeather wth some others be promoted upon St. Joseph's day. Faile not to come; and lett me have a part in your best remembrances. I am,

13th of Feb. 1628.

Yours ever and all,

EDW. WINGF^r.

To his very lovinge friende,

M^r Edward Parr, give these.

copie of a monitorial ^a sent abroad by the said Wingfeild by commandment of the Provinciaall, that everie one against that day should say a masse and commend to God in their prayers a matter of so great waight, which how farre further it might extend is not yet come to light.^a

Lastly, the resort of Recusants which have planted themselves round about this house, as Mr. Long's particular register doth shew [Z], giveth good grounds of suspicion that they purposed to make head, and make a body here.^b

^a (*On another slip of paper.*) Singuli dicant unum sac. et in reliquis orationibus comendabunt dnō Deo negotium quoddam magni momenti.

Man^{to}. R. P. Pro^{la}.

EDW. WINGF^e.

^b The paper marked Z is printed hereafter in p. 46. It is evidently an authentic list of the members of the Society of Jesus, found among their own papers. It has no title, but I believe the indorsement is theirs, the words "found in Clerkenwel, 15 March, 1627, per Long," having been added in a different ink. It does not therefore answer to Sir Robert Heath's description in the text, which seems to imply a register kept by Mr. Long of all the Recusants living in Clerkenwell. Either the Attorney-General misapprehended the meaning of the word "found" as applicable to the persons named instead of the paper itself; or possibly this is one of the documents which ought to have been indorsed with the letter P (see p. 28), and which I have not otherwise seen.

A LETTER FROM SOME OF THE LORDS
OF THE PRIVY COUNCILL OF ENGLAND TO THE LORD FALK-
LAND, LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

(Brit. Mus. MS. Addit. 4791, p. 37, b.)

MY LORD,

Knowing that his sacred Majestie and his Privy Councill assembled for the calling of this Parliament have formerly given you the reasons and urgent necessities for the same, we omit it; but by this late Discovery, here enclosed, wee are jealous that most of the members herein chosen be of a factious crue, and soe you will find by the coppie of the Discovery at Clarkenwell. There being taken amongst of Recusants, divers Jesuits, amongst whom severall treasonable papers were found, this being one amongst the rest, in which you may perceive the Papists' great spleen to his Grace the Duke, also the treasonable conspiracies against his Majestie, forraign and domestique. Notwithstanding the Discovery thereof, for divers reasons wee have not sett this enclosed to publick view, his Grace and some others having acquainted his Majestie that they will undertake to find out the bottome of this mistery, and thereby pollitickly have advised his Majestie to permit the sitting of this Parliament from the 17th of this instant, the better to find out their inclinations, and how they are affected according to this Discovery.

Wee are sensible now Ireland was in some danger of an invasion by the French Papists and the Papists in Ireland, and they have held correspondence together.

The Jesuits be not onely a subtile societie, but also an audacious sort of people, fearing no punishment, noe, not the halter itself; soe

that wee are at a nonplus how to banish or to devise a meanes to chase away these wasps^a from his Majesties dominions. His Grace the Duke propounded in councell the other day noe punishment fitter for the driving out these sort of cattle then by gelding them, and gave very good reasons for it, one of which was, shame ever after to shew their faces; the other was, being gelded they could not exercise their priestly function according to the ecclesiastick lawes, wanting their members. Your clergy of Ireland opposing the Popish offertures lately made unto his Majestie (which your Lordship unto us have signified) have not onely, through God's mercy, protected that dominion, but alsoe saved his Majestie and this nation from future broyles. Thus concluding, wee bid your Lordship heartily farewell.

Your Lordship's humble servants,
SUFFOLKE. SALISBURY. MORTON. DURHAM.^b

Whyte Hall, March the 2d, 1627.

^a The same term which was used by Secretary Cooke in his speech at the conference with the Lords: see before, p. 8.

^b The signatures Morton and Durham are not what might be expected in a genuine document of this nature. The latter, if meant for the Bishop of Durham, would scarcely have come last. Morton is a name not familiar to the history of the period. On the date some remarks have been already made in p. 12.

A LETTER FOUNDE AMONGST SOME JESUITES,

Lately taken att CLERKENWELL, LONDON, directed to the FATHER
RECTOR at BRUXELLES.

(MS. Harl. 1323, p. 37, and MS. Harl. 3786, f. 28. A copy in Her Majesty's State Paper Office. Edition printed for Ralph Rounthwait, 1643.^a Imperfect copies in Prynne's *Hidden Workes of Darkenes* brought to publick Light, and in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*; also in MS. Addit. (Brit. Mus.) 4791, f. 38. All the copies abound with errors which materially affect the sense, and that in the MS. Harl. 1323 perhaps shews as many as the rest; but, because at the same time it presents many of the best and apparently original readings, it is here adopted for the text. The more important variations of the several copies—many of them absurd errors—are notified in the margin.)

FATHER RECTOR,

Let not the damp^b of astonishment seaze upon your most deare and jealous^c soule, in apprehendinge the suddayne and unexpected calling of this Parliamente. We have not opposed, but rather furthered it, soe that wee hope as much in this parliamente as ever wee feared any in queene Elizabethes dayes.

You must knowe the Councell is engaged to assiste the Kinge by waye of prerogatyve, in case the parliamentarye waye should fayle.

You shall see this Parliamente will resemble the pelican which takes a pleasure to digge out with her owne byll her owne bowells. The elections of the knyghtes and burgesses have been in such con-

^a "The Copy of a Letter addressed to the Father Rector at Brussels found among some Iesuites taken at London about the third yeere of His Majesties Raigne. Wherein is manifested, that the Iesuites from time to time have been the only Incendiaries and contrivers of the miseries and distractions of this Kingdome. And how their designes are, by a perpetuall motion, carried on by the same Counsels at this time as formerly they have been. London, Printed for Ralph Rounthwait, 1643." 4to. pp. 8. And on the second title, the same more briefly with this addition: "Shewing there is a perpetuall mischievous motion of the Jesuits for England's ruine."

^b dump in *edit.* 1643.

^c ardent and zealous, *edit.* 1643, and other copies.

fusion, and [by] such apparent faction, as that wee were wounte heeretofore to procure with industrie and arte (when the Spanishe matche was in treatye), nowe it breakes out naturallie as a botche or boyle, and spittes and spenes out its [own] ranckor and venome.

You may remember howe that [most famous and] immortall statesman the Count of Gondemar fed Kinge James his fauncye, and rocked him asleep with the softe sweete sounde of peace, to keepe upp the Spanish treatye.

Lykewise, wee were [much] bound to some emynent statesmen^a of our owne countrie, [for gaining^b] tyme in procureinge those advantageous cessations of armes in the Pallatynate, and in [advancing^c] the worth and power^d of the Spanish nation, and villifyeing the Hollanders; remonstrateinge to Kinge James, that that state was most ingratefull [both] to his predecessor Queene Elizabeth and his sacred Majestie; that the States were more obnoxious then the Turke, and perpetually injured his Majesties loveinge subjects in the East Indyas, and lykewise that they had usurped from his Majestie the regallitie [and invaluable profit^e] of the Narrow Seas, in fysheing upp on the Englishe coastes.

Had the Spanishe match taken effect, which was broken by the heate and vyolence of our furyous enemy the Duke of Buckingham, Kinge James had deserted the Hollanders.^f

Those great statesmen had butt [one principall meanes^g] to further their greate designes, which was to season^h Kinge James that none butt the Puritan faction, which plotted noethinge butt [anarchieⁱ] and his confusion, were adverse to this happie unyon. Wee steere on the same course, and have made great use of [this anarchicall^k]

^a statesman in *MS. Harl.* 1323. ^b to gyve, *MS. Harl.* 1323; to regayne, *edit.* 1643.

^c adjureinge in *MS. Harl.* 1323; admiring in *edit.* 1643.

^d integritie in *S. P. Office copy*; honour in *edit.* 1643. ^e Copy in State Paper Off.

^f In the *S. P. O.* copy is a marginal memorandum to this paragraph: "Leave out this wher the lines are drawn." It is accordingly so omitted by Prynne and Rushworth.

^g a principall end, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^h set on *P. & R.*; seize on, *edit.* 1643.

ⁱ oligarchie in *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^k the averticall, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

election. And wee have prevented ^a and anticipated the great one,^b that none but the King's enemyes and his are chosen of this Parliamente.^c The Parliament vowes to begin where they left, and will never gyve over tyll they have extirpated him and his posteritye. On the other side [the same^d] partyes, whoe are to bee admyred for their indefatigable industrye, incessantly foment^e revenge and jealousie in moste of the parliament men, especiallye [they] worke uppon the pryde and vayne-glorye of such as have been emprysoned, possessinge^f them that they are the onely fathers^g and worthies of their countrye.

London is as much [distempered^h] as ever Florence was; for the companyes are at oddes, and the common councell have opposed the magistrates against their owneⁱ custome in electinge the knights, which hath bredd a great hartburninge in the citty. Soe that twyce a daye wee cann divulge whatt we liste in Paules and the Exchaunge, and wee have allreadye rendred our irreconcyleable enemy the Duke as odyous as a toade; for the people are apt to believe any thinge against him. Wee hope to bee revenged on that ball of wylde-fyre, and [shortly to] quench his furye [and before two yeares be at an end wee hope to see the Duke in Spaine with a nayle in his forehead, carrying that illustrious prince the Count of Olivarez in his chaire about Madrid.^k]

You shall see the same sworde that wounded us, being drawne uppon the woundes with an oyle [that we have anointed it,] shall make us whole. And [thus^l] it shall be done. The Parliament as a great shippe hath dashed twyce against the same rocke, and wee have soe wrought against the severall [complexions^m] of parliament men, in

^a prejudicated, *P. & R. and edit.* 1643.

^b The Duke of Buckingham.

^c From this passage to the passage ending with "destruction," in p. 36, was not printed by Pryne: this corresponds with a marginal mark in the S. P. Off. copy.

^d his owne, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^e fome out, *edit.* 1643.

^f perswading, *S. P. Off.*

^g martyrs, *S. P. Off.*

^h distressed, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

ⁱ old, *S. P. Off.*

^k This passage occurs only in the State Paper Office copy.

^l that, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^m complaynts, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

charmeinge the most temperate and wisest, that the best waye to overthrowe the Duke is by humble Petition to his Majestie. With the vyolent sorte wee have taken a contrarye course, by workeinge uppon their passions, and inebriatinge their fancyes with probabiliti-tyes and presidents,^a—That [it was ^b] never heard of, that Favourites have been Parliament-prooffe; they wrestled for a tyme, butt att last the Parliament hath overthrowne them on their backs. Wee encourage them with all the witt wee have to fall uppon the Duke, and perswade them nowe is the tyme or never, the Kinge beinge in such necessitye; insomuch that wee assure ourselves God hath forsaken and infatuated them, that they shall not onely strike uppon the same rocke agayne, butt sincke and perishe^c in the bottomless pitt^d of destruction.

Wee have [now] many stringes to our bowe, and [have strongly] fortiffyed our faction, and have added two bullwarks more; for when kinge James lyved, you knowe hee was very vyolent against Arminianisme, and interrupted, with his pestilent witt and deepe learninge, our stronge designes in Holland, and was a great friend to that ould rebell and heretique the prince of Orange. Nowe, wee have planted that soveraigne drug Arminianisme, which wee hope will purge the Protestants from their heresie, and flourishe and beare fruite in due season.

The materyalls which buylde upp our [other] bullwarke, are the [projectors^e and] beggars of all rankes and quallities whattsoever.

Bothe these factions co-operate to destroye the Parliament, and introduce a newe species and forme of government, which is oligarchie.^f [These serve as direct mediums and instruments to our end, which is the^g] Universall Catholique monarchie.

Our foundation must bee mutation.^h This mutation will bringe a

^a i. e. precedents.

^b that were, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^c split and wracke, *edit.* 1643.

^d sea, *S. P. Off.*

^e promoters, *MS. Harl.* 3786.

^f elegant, *edit.* 1643: in which this paragraph is altogether nonsense.

^g Omitted in *MS. Harl.*, in *Prynne*, and *edit.* 1643.

^h This word, which occurs in all the copies, is evidently a mistranslation of the Latin word *mutatio*, and implies the raising of money by way of loan. The next word, *reductio*—

reluctation, which will serve, [as soe] many vyolent diseases, as the stone, the gowte, the toothe-ache, [&c. to the] speedye destruction, or perpetuall and insufferable anguishe [of the body], which is worse then death itself.^a

Wee proceed [now] by councell and mature deliberation, howe [and when] to worke uppon the Duke's jealousie and revenge; and in this wee gyve the honnour to such as meritt it, which are the Church Catholics.

There is another matter of consequence, which wee take much into our consideration and tender care, which is to chace off^b the Puritans, that they hange not in the Duke's eares. They are an impudent, subtile people, and it is to bee feared least they shoulde negotiate a reconciliation betwixt the Duke and the Parliament. [Certainlye the Duke would have gladlye reconeyled himselfe to the Parliament^c] att Oxford and Westminster. Butt nowe wee assure ourselves wee have handled the matter soe that both the Duke and the Parliament are irreconeyleable.

For the [better] prevention of the Puritans, the Armynians have alreadye blocked^d upp the Duke's eares, and wee have those of our religion whoe stand contynuallye at the Duke's chamber to see whoe goes in and out, and wee cannott bee too circumspect in this regard. I cannott choose but laugh to see some of our coate, howe they have accommodated^e themselves; you would not knowe them yf you

tion, is also evidently untranslated Latin: it occurs only in MS. Harl. 1323, being altered to *relactation* in MS. Harl. 3786, and to *relaxation* in the other copies.

^a This passage, the original construction of which I have endeavoured to restore as above, is obscure in all the copies. In Prynne and Rushworth it reads thus: "mutation will cause a relaxation, which will serve as so many violent diseases, as the stone, gout, &c. to the speedy distraction of our perpetual and insufferable anguish of body, which is worse than death itself."—following the State Paper Office copy. In the edition of 1643 it is nearly the same, except in the words, "and many violent diseases in the body, as the stone, gout, &c. And to the distraction or perpetuall," &c.

^b stave off, *P. & R.*; in *edit.* 1643 both terms are omitted.

^c Omitted in *P.* and *R.*

^d locked, *P. & R.*

^e accounted, *P. & R.* and *edit.* 1643.

sawe them, and it is admyrable howe in speech and gesture they acte the Puritans. The Cambridge schollars, to their woefull experience, shall see wee cann acte the Puritan better than they cann acte the Jesuite.^a They abused our sacred patron Ignatius in jeast; butt wee will make them smarte in earneste. I hope you will excuse my merry digressinge, for I confesse it unto you, I am att this instant transported with joye to see [how happily] all instruments and meanes, as well great as little, co-operate to our purposes.

Butt to returne to the maine fabrique of our foundation, which is Arminianisme. The Arminians and Projectours, it appeares in the premises, affect mutation.^b This wee seconde and inforce by probable arguments. In the first place, wee take into consideration the Kinge's honour, and present necessitye, and wee shewe howe the Kinge maye free [himself] of the wardshippes, as Lewis the [Eleventh^c] did; and to his greater glorye^d and lustre howe hee may rayse a vaste renew, and not bee behouldinge to his subjects, which is by waye of Impositions and of Excise.^e Wee instance the Lowe Countrys, and shewe whatt a masse of moneye they raysed, to paye theire armyes by sea and land, meerely out of excise.^f Then our Church Catholiques proceed to shewe the meanes howe to settle this excise, which must bee by a mercenarye armye of horse and foote. For the horse wee have it sure they shall bee

^a An allusion to the play of *Loiala*, written by John Hacket, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry), and performed before King James at Cambridge on the 19th of March, 1622-3. (See Nichols's *Progresses*, &c. of King James I. vol. iii. p. 636.) It was not printed until the year 1648.

^b i. e. a Loan, as before.

^c Third in *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^d splendor in *edit.* 1643. In *MS. Harl.* the words and lustre are converted into And lastlye, beginning a new sentence.

^e imposition of excise, *P. & R.*

^f This portion of "the Jesuit's Letter" might be supposed to have been founded upon what passed in debate in the House of Commons on the 7th of June, 1628; when Mr. Coriton declared that he had learned that there was a commission in the Crown Office "for enjoining of Excises upon this kingdom," and that Burlemachi had a warrant of privy-seal to disburse 30,000*l.* for buying of German horse. See the indignant debate which ensued, in Hansard's *Parliamentary History*, 1807, vol. ii. p. 407.

forraigners and Germans, whoe will eate uppe the Kinge's revenewes [and spoil ^a] the countrye wheresoever they come, though they should bee well paid. Whatt havocke will they make then, when they gett not paye, or are not duely and monethlye paid! surely they will doe much more mischeiffe then the Catholique^b armye will doe.

Wee are provident and carefull that this mercenarye army of two thousand horse and twenty thousand foote shalbe taken upp and paid before the excise be settled.

As in this inforceinge^c the excise the countrye is most lykelye to ryse, yf the mercenarye armye subjugate the countrye, then the soldiers and projectours shall bee paid out of the confiscations; yf the countrye bee too hard for the soldiers, then they must [consequentlye^d] mutineye, which is equallye advauntagious^e to us.

Our superlative designe is, to worke the Protestantes as well as the Catholiques to wellcome in a conquerour; that is, by the meanes wee hope instantlye to dissolve trade, and hinder the buyldinge of shippes, in deviseinge^f probable designes, and puttinge the state uppon the lyke expedition as that of Cales,^g by takeinge awaye the marchants' shippes, and puttinge them in hope to take the West Indya fleete;^h which was to finde a needle in a bottle of haye.

His Catholique Majestie shall not want our best endeavours and intelligence; besides [he hath] pistolettes and carvills,ⁱ which are still abroad to discover. See you cannott bee surprised in any harbour. When trade is ruyned and shippinge decayed, whatt will become [of excise? nay what will become] of noblemen's and gentlemen's re-

^a in *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^b *Instead of Catholique, in P. & R. we hope, evidently corruptly. In edit. 1643,* then we of the Catholike armie.

^c in forming, *P. & R.*

^d confidently, in *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^e disadvantageous, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^f propounding, *edit.* 1643.

^g The Earl of Essex's expedition in 1596. "as that of Coals," in *edit.* 1643.

^h *This is altered by Prynne into, "so that they may not easily catch and light upon the West India fleet, &c."* an evident perversion of the original. The whole remainder is omitted by Prynne.

ⁱ he hath piscators, *MS. Harl.* 3786. he hath pistacheos and caravils, *edit.* 1643.

venewes? The yeomen and farmours, in which consists the glorye of the infantrye of this kingdome, they will turn rogues, and will resemble the abject peasants of Fraunce, who are little better than slaves.

Trade and shippinge is soe much decayed alreadye that London is as it were besieged^a for want of fewell, for sea-coale is att three pounds the chaldron.

When thinges are brought to this perfection, which will be (wee hope) by that tyme his sacred Majestie hath settled his affayres in Germanye, all the people in generall [will long^b] for a conquerour,^c missinge their meanes and revenewes which should maintayne them accordinge to their severall rankes and quallities; then, we assure ourselves that the landes that were rent and torne from [the Church by] that ravenous monster Henry the Eighth, shall be reassumed, and restored, by our mightye protectour his Catholique Majestie, to the recallinge of those that are exiled, and deliveringe thousandes of soules that suffer persecution for the testimonye of a good conscience.

Joine your prayers with ours in importuninge the Blessed Virgin Marye, and all the host of angells and holye martyrs, to interceed for us, and noe question God will make haste to help us.

Thus, hopeinge to see Counte de Tillye and Marquesse Spinola here about July come twelve monthes, I reste. In the meane tyme wee praye for their happie successe in Germanye and the Lowe Countryes.

Your friend,

J. M.

From the county of (*blank*).

[This date and signature occur only in the printed copy of 1643.]

^a frozen, *MS. Harl.* 3786.

^b linger, *MS. Harl.* 1323.

^c conquest, *edit.* 1643.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF THE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

14 March, 1627[-8.] A warrant directed to George Long, justice of the peace of Middlesex, for the apprehending Jesuits and sending them severally to prison.

27 March, 1628. A warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse, or to his deputie, to receive into custodie, and keepe safe prisoners, the persons of George Hollande, Robert Beamont, Daniel Stanhop, and ——— Parre, and to keepe them until further order should be given.

The lyke warrant directed to the keeper of the New Prison, or to his deputie, to receive into custodie the persons of Joseph Underhill, Edmond Weedon, Edward Moore, John Pennington, servant to Weedon aforesayd, Margaret Isham, Thomas Latham, and George Kemp, gardiner, and to keep them safe prisoners untill further order should be given by the board. Signed by the Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Viscount Grandison, and Mr. Secretary Coke.

At Whitehall, the 18th of Aprill, 1628. Whereas a Petition was this day presented to the Board by Humphrey Crosse, messenger, shewing that the petitioner had taken great paines formerly in discovering of persons ill affected in religion, and had of late by virtue of a warrant from Mr. Secretary Coke, apprehended Father Muskett and Father Price, as also seven Jesuits within a house in Clerkenwell parish; and that he had received no reward for the services aforesaid, nor any recompence for his great charges and disbursements in effecting thereof, and therefore made humble suite

for such allowances as the Board should thinke fitt. Their Lordships, upon consideration had thereof, did thinke fitt and order that Mr. Justice Long, Mr. Auditor Povey, and the said messenger, taking to their assistance two of the sworne apprizours of the city of London, shall take a view and just apprizment of all such goodes as remaine in the said house where the Jesuites were taken, and shall make a true inventory thereof,^a and return the same to the Board, to the end that recompence may be given out of the same to the said messenger, in recompence of the said service, as shall be thought fitt.

12 July, 1628. This day Joseph Underhill, a recusant, prisoner in the New Prison, in regard of his dangerous indisposition, which is certified by twoe phisicians, had permission to remove from thence for the recovery of his health, upon the bond of himselfe and Drue Lovet, goldsmith, and Ferdinand Emerson, cittisons of London, to make his appeareance at the Board whensoever hee shalbe summoned.

At Whitehall, the 14th of November, 1628. Order about recusants taken at Clerkenwell.—For so much as concerneth the recusants who were taken at Clerkenwell, of whom diverse are Jesuits, and the house where they were taken destined to be a College of that order, as appeareth by that which was this day presented to the Boarde in wryting by Mr. Secretary Coke. Whereas they are now in severall prisons, it is ordered, that they shall all be removed to the prison of Newgate, and such of them as are not yet convict and condemned shalbe proceeded against, untill they be condemned, and then all of them sent to the castle at Wisbich, according to the proclamation in that behalf.^b And lykewyse for so much as concerneth the goodes taken in the aforesaide

^a The Inventory made in pursuance to this order is preserved in the State Paper Office, and will be further noticed in a subsequent page.

^b On the 28th Sept. preceding, the Council had addressed a letter to the Bishop of Ely, "desiring Wisbech castle to be made ready to receive and lodge all such Priests, Jesuits, Seminaries, and other prisoners as shall be hereafter sent thither." One Southworth, a recusant priest, prisoner in the gaol of Lancaster, was thereupon sent to Wisbech. This was not, however, the first occasion of Wisbech castle being used as a public prison for religious offenders. It had been occupied by Seminary Priests and Recusants in the

house, his Majesties Attorney Generall is required to take a course for the entitling of the King unto them.

Note.—It was at the house of the goldsmith Lovet,^a who bailed the prisoner Underhill, as stated in the preceding extracts, that the Jesuits and Priests were supposed to meet in council, and are so represented in a curious print which was published in 1620, in the Second Part of Thomas Scot's "*Vox Populi, or Newes from Spaine.*" It is given in illustration of the following statement, which is put into the mouth of the famous Gondomar (who had long been resident as Spanish Ambassador in England): "I will produce a Letter unto me, subscribed with the hands of many of the chiefe among them, of the manner of their proceedings, and that you may know they spend not their time in vaine in England. For I must, my LL: tell you I hold intelligence with the wisest and best learned among them, and wherever they are *transeo per medium illorum*. Therefore I thought it not amisse by a draught to let you see them in their Consultation, as they were wont to sit at the house of one L. a goldsmith in Fetter-lane by Holborne, in London. This L. hath for many years closely kept a printing-house, to the

reign of Elizabeth, certainly as early as 1587, and probably before. In the King's answer to the Petition of both Houses of Parliament against Recusants, given in the first week of April, 1628, he had declared "That he will, according to your desire, give both life and motion to the laws that stand in force against Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and all that have taken orders by authority of the see of Rome; and, to that end, his Majesty will give order to all his ministers for the discovering and apprehending of them, and so leave them, being apprehended, to the trial of the law. And in case, after trial, there shall be cause to respite execution of any of them, *yet they shall be committed (according to the example of the best times) to the castle of Wisbitch*, and there be safely kept from exercising their functions, or spreading their superstitious and dangerous doctrines, and the receivers and abettors, they shall be left to the law." (*Journals of the House of Lords*, vol. iii. p. 713, and *Hansard's Parliamentary History*, vol. ii. col. 249.) Other instances of the use of Wisbech castle as a prison for religious delinquents will be found in *Strype's Annals*, vol. iv. Nos. CXXIX. CXX. CCXXXVI. CCXXXVII.; *Fuller's Church History*, ed. 1837, vol. iii. pp. 24, 80, 140, 141; *Devon's Exchequer Issues of James the First*, p. 74; *Lysons's Cambridgeshire*, p. 290; and *Cooper's Annals of Cambridge*, vol. iii. p. 84.

^a There were, it appears, three brothers of this name goldsmiths, and a fourth a priest: see p. 45.

great furtherance and increase of the Catholique religion in that land, for by his meanes thousands and thousands of good books have been dispersed over the land, which, albeit they are sold at an excessive rate, and he hath been a great gainer by them, yet are they printed and reprinted againe, and much money gotten by them though uttered at a third hand."

The engraving, which represents eighteen persons seated about a square table, has the following inscription:—

I have here sett the true portrature of the Iesuits and prists as they use to sitt at Counsell in England to further y^e Catholicke cause.

On the table lie a bell (near the right hand of the president, Dr. Bishop), a cross, a lighted candle, a crucifix, and two books; and a seal and writing materials before one who appears to act as secretary. This is Father Palmer, who is attired in the costume of a gentleman, with a hat and feather.^a The rest are all in ecclesiastical attire, with square caps. Their names (going round the table from F. Palmer) are, Dr. Wright,^b Dr. Bristow,^c F. Bar-

* In his list of Roman Priests and Jesuits resident in London (dated March 26, 1624), Gee enumerates two Jesuits named Palmer, "lodging about Fleet-street, very rich in apparel; the one, a flaunting fellow, useth to wear a scarlet cloak over a crimson sattin suit." In another place Gee says, "If about Bloomesbury or Holborne thou meet a good smug fellow in a gold-laced suit, a cloak lined thorow with velvet, one that hath good store of coin in his purse, rings on his fingers, a watch in his pocket, which he will valew at above twenty pounds, a very broad-laced band, a stiletto by his side, a man at his heels, willing (upon small acquaintance) to intrude himself into thy company, and still desiring further to insinuate with thee; then take heed of a Jesuite of the prouder sort of priests. This man hath vowed *poverty*. Feare not to trust him with thy wife: hee hath vowed also *chastity*. Many of the secular Priests and Friars go as gallant as these, but the Jesuite hath the superlative cognisance whereby they know one another, and that is, as I observed from this time, a gold hatband studded with letters or characters. Perhaps at another time they have another mark, according to their watch-word given among them." Gee's Foot out of the Snare, p. 50.

^b Gee mentions two persons of this name: "D. Wright, a grave ancient man; he lodgeth in the White friers." "Master William Wright, Jesuite, some time prisoner in the Tower, Treasurer for the Jesuites." Gee's fourth edition. In an earlier edition, judging by the copy of the list in Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*, 1732, 4to. p. 435, these two Wrights are described as one person. Of the second a memoir will be found in Dodd's *Church History*, 1742, iii. 114.

^c "D. Bristow, sometimes of the College of Douay." Gee.

low,^a F. Fisher,^b Dr. Bishop,^c F. Pateson,^d F. Porter,^e F. Worthington,^f F. Anineur,^g F. Louet,^h Dr. Smith,ⁱ F. Ployden,^k F. Sweete,^l F. Heighā,^m F. Maxfeeld,ⁿ F. Lurtice,^o and F. Woode.^p

The list of English Jesuits, printed in the following page, is the paper marked Z. in the State Paper Office, upon which some remarks have been already made in p. 30.

^a "F. Barlow, a Jesuite, lodging about the Custome House." Gee.

^b "F. Fisher, a notorious Jesuite, lodging neere the Savoy." Ibid.

^c "Old Father Bishop, the nominal Bishop of Chalcedon." Ibid. See before, p. 4.

^d "F. Pateson, a Jesuite, lodging in Fetter-lane." Ibid.

^e "F. Porter, a Jesuite, lately come out of Lancashire." Ibid.

^f "F. Worthington, a Jesuite, nephew to Doctor Worthington." Doctor Thomas Worthington was one of the translators of the Douay Bible, and author of *The Anchor of Christian Doctrine*, the three last parts of which, Gee tells us, had been printed in London, and were sold at his lodging in Turnbull-street, for fourteen shillings. He had two nephews, both Jesuits, John and Lawrence, of whom memoirs are given by Dodd, iii. 109, 110, and by Dr. Oliver, *Biography of the Jesuits*, 1845, p. 227.

^g "F. Annieur, a Frenchman, but one that hath long lived in England, and insinuateth with some of our nation very dangerously." Gee.

^h "F. Lovet, brother to the three Popish goldsmiths of that name." Ibid.

ⁱ Gee enumerates of this name—

"D. Smith, senior, sometimes of the Colledge of Rome, and author of divers pestilent bookes.

"D. Smith, junior, author of divers other bookes no lesse dangerous.

"Richard Smith, Vicar-Generall of the South-parts of England."

This last succeeded Dr. Bishop as Bishop of Chalcedon. The two former were Jesuits; besides whom there were also two secular priests of the same name resident in London.

^k "F. Ploydon, a Jesuite." Ibid. Edmond Weedon, arrested at Clerkenwell, was supposed to be the same person (see p. 22).

^l "F. Sweete, a Jesuite well-known, lodging at the upper end of Holborn." Ibid.

^m "F. Heigham, author of many loud-lying pamphlets." Ibid.

ⁿ "F. Maxfield, a secular Priest, lodging in Holborne." There was also "Simon Maxfield, a Deacon, lodging in Fleet-street."

^o This name should be Curtice. There were two: "F. Curtice, a Jesuite; his brother a pewterer, a Papist in London, dwelling in Towre-street. F. Curtice, another of that name, a Jesuite, brother to the former."

^p "F. Wood, a very dangerous fellow."

Note. Gee's "Foot out of the Snare," is reprinted in Sir Walter Scott's edition of the Somers Collection of Tracts (1810) vol. iii. p. 49.

THE NAMES OF ALL THOSE THAT ARE PREISTES OF THE ORDER OF ST. IGNATIUS.
 FOUND IN CLERKENWELL 15 MARCH, 1627, PER LONG.

(Domestic MSS. State Paper Office, being the paper Z referred to in p. 30, ante.)

R. P. Ricardus Banxius.	P. Thomas Ypslæus.
P. Robertus Frevillus.	P. Robertus Burguus.
P. Thomas Salisburius.	P. Timotheus Hayes.
P. Thomas Poultonus.	P. Guliel. Morsæus.
	P. Thomas Abercrombæus.
P. Nicholaus Lusherus.	P. Franciscus Milesius.
P. Joës Mannockus.	P. Thomas Lathwaytus.
P. Robertus Coceius.	P. Joës Radfordus.
P. Joës Gravenerius.	P. Henr. Floydus.
P. Guliel. Elizæ.	P. Laurentius Worthingtonus.
P. Edmundus Bradshawus.	P. Philippus Fisherus.
P. Jacobus Jones.	P. Odoardus Williamsonus.
P. Robertus Tempestus.	P. Guido Hollandus.
P. Franciscus Gardinerus.	P. Henricus Hawkinus.
P. Henricus Claptonus.	P. Thomas Keelus.
P. Chrôforus Warnerus.	P. Joës Grimstonus.
P. Nathanael Southwellus.	P. Thomas Pricius.
P. Joës Dorinerus.	P. Georgius Morlæus.
Joës Stephani.	P. Henricus Wilkinsonus.
Gul: Putnæus.	
Joës a S. Edmundo.	
Thomas Gervasii.	
P. Joës Fisherus.	P. Petrus Bensonus.
P. Guliel. Savillus.	P. Gulielmus Brooksbaeus.
P. Xpôferus Grinwoddus.	P. Franciscus Yongus.
P. Joës Yvisonus.	P. Henricus Coppingerus.
P. Simon Swinburnus.	P. Thomas Gulielmi.
P. Sabinus Chamberus.	P. Thomas Everardi.
P. Henricus Morus.	
P. Henricus Belfildus.	
P. Richardus Whitmorus.	

Note. The arrangement of the names, and the white spaces, are in exact correspondence with the manuscript.

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, founded by Ignatius of Loyola, was confirmed by a bull of Pope Paul III. dated 27 Sept. 1540. No missionaries were sent to England until the year 1580, when fathers Robert Persons and Edward Campian arrived in the month of June. Campian was apprehended, and was executed at Tybourn, on the 1st Dec. 1581. Persons escaped, and died in 1610 at Rome, where he was Prefect of the English Mission. Three others arrived in 1581: of whom Thomas Cotham was executed at Tybourn, May 30, 1582. Others, however, followed; one of whom in 1586 was the celebrated Henry Garnett, afterwards executed in 1606, during whose Superiority the actual members of the Society in England increased to forty.

In 1619 the Mission was raised to a Vice-Province, and Richard Blount was named Vice-Provincial; and further, by letters patent of Vitelleschi, the General of the Order, dated 21 Jan. 1623, England was raised into a Province of the Society, and father Blount was declared its first Provincial. In the previous November three Colleges had been erected: 1. the College of St. Ignatius, which comprised the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Berks, and Hertford; 2. the College of St. Aloysius, comprehending Lancashire, Cheshire, and Westmerland; 3. the College of St. Francis Xavier, embracing South Wales, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire. The first of these appears to be identical with the community occupying the house at Clerkenwell, and of which Richard Bankes was the Rector. At the same period, Muzio Vitelleschi was General of the Order,^a and Richard Blount Provincial in England.

Respecting the persons arrested in the House at Clerkenwell I find the following notices:—

RICHARD BANKES, who (we learn from Gee) was the son of a Deputy-Alderman of London, was a student at the English College at Rome, and on going on the English mission was received by F. Garnett, and appointed *socius* to F. Edward Oldcorne. After some time he was recommended by F. John Gerard to the situation of chaplain to Lady Vaux. He was professed 14th May, 1609, and, with a constitution enfeebled by severe imprison-

* He filled the office from the 15th November, 1615, until his death on the 9th February, 1645, aged 62. He had previously been Rector of the English College of Jesuits at Rome, from April 1592 to May 1594.

ment, died at Ghent, 14th March, 1643, aged 74. (Oliver's *Biography of the Jesuits*, p. 49.)

THOMAS POULTON, whose release, under the name of Underhill, is noticed at p. 42, was dismissed from the order by the Provincial, F. Blount, 12th Dec. 1630, for libellous reflections on Cardinal Richelieu (on which affair see further particulars in Dr. Oliver's work, p. 174). He was subsequently reinstated, and died in England, 27th Feb. 1637.

Of the prisoner named "George Holland, *alias* Guy Holt," the identity is doubtful. There was a member of the Society named GUY HOLLAND (see p. 46), who was a Lincolnshire man, educated at Cambridge; he embraced the institute of St. Ignatius in 1615, and was professed 14th July, 1628 (but this last date was during the confinement of the prisoners made at Clerkenwell). He died 26th Nov. 1660, aged 73.

Of the four other prisoners, Robert Beaumont, Edward Parre, Edmond Weedon, and Edward Moore, I have found no particulars. It is probable that all these were assumed names, under which they preferred to be brought before the courts of justice, as fathers Bankes and Poulton answered to those of Stannop and Underhill. Possibly either Robert Freville and Thomas Salisbury, or both, were among them, as was suggested by the Attorney-General (see p. 28). Both these names are classed with Bankes and Poulton in the list at p. 46; but Dr. Oliver (pp. 97, 185) states that both of them were professed on the 15th Oct. 1630, in which date there is possibly an error.* They both lived for many years after.

The real name of Weedon was supposed to be Plowden (see p. 22), but no Jesuit of that name occurs in the list at p. 46.

* There was, however, a long period, generally eighteen years, intervening between the entrance into the Novitiate of the Jesuits and the Profession of the four vows. The member, at the end of two years' noviceship, by taking the three simple vows, became bound to the Society; but the Society was not bound to him until the solemn Profession. Perhaps not one in five attained to this grade, and generally such professed Fathers were distinguished for high scholarship and merits. The other priests were termed Spiritual Coadjutors; and the rest of the members pursuing their studies of philosophy and theology were Scholastica. Others engaged in menial offices were called Temporal Coadjutors.

LETTER OF FATHER ARTHUR SANDERS TO
FATHER EDWARD PARRE.

(See the Introductory Remarks, p. 9.)

SIR,—I have receaved these inclosed^a to bee directed unto yow. They came post festum; soe yow will fynde tyme to celebrate this Orientall joye,^b which is here highly esteemed.

I thought to have gotten a companion for Darrell, but hee made his excuses, and so I must expect a second passage of people from Olympio;^c ther arr five or six comminge, and I have made my choyce before hande of one who I knowe will not faile to prove fitt for yow.

I must now write unto yow for the tronke of myne which yow have in your custodie, of which I sent you the keye; ther arr some calumniations raysed about itt, and I must not detayne itt any longer in my hands; wherfore I pray yow faile not to send itt up by the carriers of Barnstable p first, with every thinge that did belonge unto itt, for I must stande upon titles in this case, wher the giver is retrograde; sende itt up to Mrs. Elizabeth Whitinge in Fetter-lane, with a direction well nayled on, and a letter to my lodgings for my landladye. Bee sure to corde the tronke well, that the like error doth not befall mee as itt did Mr. Doctor; the keye must come in letter as I sent itt to yow. I hope the thinges are removed from Shillinge&^a.^d for itt concernes us all deeply to looke to the mayne chaunce; lett itt be done what soever it costeth; and as I wrott before conceale the owners name.^e

^a This refers to the Latin directions transcribed at the end of the letter.

^b Underscored, as noticed in the Introduction.

^c The Jesuits were accustomed to use this covert designation for Rome.

^d The latter part of this name is obscurely written. q. Shillingford near Exeter? At Bowhey there Sir George Petre, who was a benefactor to the Society of Jesuits, possessed a house, but he sold his Devonshire property in the autumn of 1626.

^e These two lines are underscored by the same pen as the words "this Orientall joye."

Mr. Piggott is here still. Wee arr thinkinge to reconcile him with an exercise precedent, before hee goeth over, and then to turne him over to Calcedon. This is the opinion of our frends; and I am like to follow itt.

Newes ther is none, but the exorbitant marriage of the Lady Sydnam, who is married to the Lord Gray,^a a Scottish Vicount, shee beeing of the age of fowerscore and hee of fower and twenty.

Mr. Owen Tichborne is come to London, and remembers his love to yow.

I pray yow sell my nagg, if you can, att the best rate yow may, and send me word how I may convaye your little nagg to yow.

The six hundred pounds had like to have been utterlie lost; but now itt is recoverable, yf I could bringe the partie to assigne itt. Itt may be that, yf yow think itt convenient, I may in tyme procure an assignment for Combe of 100^{li} therof. Lett him facillitate his landlorde therin yf yow thinke good to mention itt; otherwise I will not deale with itt. Yow wold little thinke how vehemently I have been charged by the yongest sonne of cossenage, and with solemne oathes that I have the three hundred pounds in my hande to my owne use, as Combe tolde him; but I knowe hee saith untrulie therin, and I have defended my selfe with silence. Hee is drawinge up articles against me for intermedlinge in his father's estate. The olde man is insensible of these thinges now, and therfore I must have patience and answer with the best courage I can the fowlenes of his rage, who only hath opposed both this 600^{li} and the portions

* This alliance is not mentioned in the Peerage of Scotland, nor yet in the pedigree of Sydenham in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire. Andrew eighth Lord Gray (not a Viscount) was a Roman Catholic, and in 1624 Lieutenant of the Gens d'armes in France, in which country it seems that he chiefly resided. The date of his birth is not upon record; but as his younger brother William had a charter to him *and his wife* in 1605, and their sisters were married in 1610 and 1611, (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, i. 671,) it is probable that the bridegroom of the text may have been Patrick master of Gray, the son and heir apparent of Andrew, who was "killed at the siege of a town in France," and after whose death the barony was renewed, in 1639, to his sister and her husband. (Ibid. p. 672.)

of his two neeces. God forgive him, and make me wise in trustinge to better spiritts. I wish I wer delivered from him and his, and have endeavoured itt with best strength I can, but I see I must stande still to my olde taske.

I wold I could tell when yow woulde come neere London, that I might meete yow halfe waye, for my harte longeth to see yow. Nothinge els occureth, but with my best wishes I rest,

Yours ever,

AR. SANDERS.

London, this 15 of Febʳ.

Mr. Weston wrott an excellent letter to me, which doth admirable content our master, and I pray yow thanke him for itt.

Then follows :—

Ex concessione S. D. N. Urbani 8ⁱ possunt oēs n'ræ Soc^{tis} Sacerdotes recitare officiū et dicere sacrū de cōmuni plurimorū martyṛū de tribus martyribus nostris Japonensibus vid^t. Paulo Mietri, Joanne Goto, et Didaco Quirai, in die eorū natali id est 5 Feb^o.

Singuli dicent unū sacrū pro D'no Questore regio Joanne de Arumiega.

It'm tria pro quodam defuncto juxta intentionē uxoris ejus.

It'm tria pro Comite Nassau et conjuge fundatoribus vivis.

It'm tria pro Principessa Bisignani fundatrice defuncta.

20 Jan^{ij} 1628.

(Directed) To my very lovinge frend
Mr. Ed. Parr these dd.

(The seal in red wax, a small flaming heart.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPERS IN THE STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Attached to Sir Robert Heath's original draft of The Discovery there are now preserved the following documents:—

A. This is intituled “An Inventorie of all such goods and household stuffe as was found in the house neere Clarkenwell, in the possession of Daniell Stanhoppe, Edward Moore, George Holland ats Guido Holte, Joseph Underhill ats Thomas Poulton, Thomas Weedon, Edwarde Parre, Robert Beaumonte, suspected to bee Jesuittes or Seminarie Priests. And of Thomas Latham housekeeper there, beinge seized by me George Long, Esqr. one of his Ma^{ty} Justices of Peace of the County of Midd. the xixth daie of Marche 1627. By vertue of A Warrant from the Right Ho^{ties} the Lords and others of his Ma^{ty} most Ho^{ble} privie Counsell.” The furniture described is not different to that of an ordinary mansion of the same class. The rooms enumerated are,—the Chambers over the Kitchen, over the Larder, and over the Butterie, the Dyneinge roome, the Chambre next adjoyninge (in which was “one strikeinge Clocke”), the Chambre over that, the Chambre over the Dyneinge Roome, the Chambre over the Portall, another next adjoining, and one next the Librarie (where there was “one hanginge watch with an alarum”), the matted Chambre, the Librarie, Margrett Isham's Chambre, the Garretts, the Larder, the Kitchen, and the Hall.

In the Librarie were “two wainscott presses, sixe small mapps, certaine small printed pictures in a frame, two old peices of dornix, one small table, two chaires, one paire of creepers.

“Item. A Seller of glasses and A meale tubb in a closet adjoyninge.”



In the Matted Chamber were "one Tablet picture for an altar, and one other picture;"—which in the second Inventory were valued at xij*s*.

At the close of the Inventory are these memoranda—

"All or the moste part of the said Beddinge is marked with these letters, S: O: which I conceave to bee for *Sodalitie*.

"Much of the pewter in the house is marked with S: J: which I conceave to bee for *Societas Jesus*.

"24^o Marcij 1627.

(signed) GE: LONGE."

The Accompts marked by the Attorney-general B and C are now deficient. Those marked D and E are preserved, and I have collated with the original the extracts inserted in pp. 24, 25.

The papers marked F are preserved, and are as described by Sir Robert Heath in p. 27, and they are followed by the documents marked G, H, I, and K.

The document marked L has been separated from the rest, if not entirely lost.

The letter marked M is preserved. It is dated "this 19th of July 1623," and the handwriting of the signature *Rich: Man:* closely resembles, as remarked by the Attorney-general, that to the former letter, which is signed "R. V^æ servus in X^o, Rich: Blountus."

The letter of Mutius Vitellosius, marked N, is now missing; and so are the papers marked O, P, and Q.

The letter (R) from the Pope to the Bishop of Chalcedon remains, as does the Lay Catholics' answer to the Bishop (S) in Latin, and an English translation of the same; the Reply (T) to that answer, in which its authorship is attributed to a person named Fullano; and the several papers marked U, W, X, and Y, already described in p. 29. The paper Z has been printed in p. 46.

The other papers not described in the "Discovery" are—

1. A Letter in Latin, dated 19 Januarij 1625, addressed Adm. R^{do} in Ch^{ro} Patri Nostro, and signed Indignissimus in Christo servus

et filius, R. B. It is evidently a draft letter in the handwriting of Richard Bankes the Principal.

2. An English letter, signed Jo. Ed: undated, giving advice to some person respecting the marriage of a niece. It is probably the writing of the Jesuit named as "Johannes a S. Edmundo" in p. 46.

3. A letter to "Mr. Daniel Stannop," signed "Yours as you knowe, E. K. H." and dated This 19 of June 1626. It is a letter of thanks for some favours not explicitly described.

4. The letter of Arthur Sanders to Edward Parre, printed in p. 49.

5. *Facultates solis superioribus concessæ*. Ten articles in Latin.

6. A true copie of the Bishop of Chalcedon his letter to the lay Catholicks in England. Dated 16 Octob. 1627. Ten pages in English.

7. A letter (in Latin) of Richard Bishop of Chalcedon, dated Londini 10 Mar. 1628, and addressed, *Ad Card^{les} S. Inquisitionis*.

8. The oath taken by priests to Richard Bishop of Chalcedon. In Latin.

9. A Latin certificate dated "Londini die 30 Martii, stylo vetere, Anno D'ni 1628," testifying that a certain knight, who was one of the principal authors of the letter of the English lay Catholics, had declared that they intended nothing more by it than "*satisfacere statui politico hujus regni*;" and that most of those who assented to it were not averse to the restoration of episcopal jurisdiction in this country. This document is signed by "Joannes Bosseville, S. the: Doctor Sorbonicus," and by "Joannes Southcot, S. th. Doctor et Protonotarius Ap'licus."

10 and 11. Two papers relative to the personal history of Bishop Smith, which are printed hereafter, pp. 58, 59.

The second Inventory, made in pursuance of the order of the Privy Council, stated in p. 42. This is more curious than the former one, inasmuch as appraisement is made of the articles. "It was made on the 23d April 1628, by Justinian Povey and George Long, Esq^r" two of his Majesty's Justices of Peace of the countie of Middle-

sex, and by Humphrey Crosse messenger, with the assistance of Ralph Grinder, William Chamberlaine, and John May, three indifferent appraisors of the cittie of London, being men of honestie and used in such like occasions." The latter portion of it, which describes the furniture of the Jesuits' chapel and their books, may be considered worthy of publication.

"A note of the severall parcells following that were not in Mr. Long's Inventorie, being lockt up in the Butterie by Mr. Crosse, and the key thereof by him kept, but praised and inventored by the Praisors aforesaid—

In the Buttery.

Item, a pewter cesterne, one flagon pott, three pewter candlesticks, one small dish and a sawcer, foure stone jugs, one little brasse bell, seaven knives, eleven forks, seaven pewter salts, six earthen salts, and 21 greene glasses . xxxviiij^s.

Item, 4 silver spoones and a Maudlin cupp with a kiver of silver xlv^s.

Item, 54 handkercheifes, one dozen of capps laced and plaine, six wrought capps, a sweet bagge of carnation taffetic laced about with a gould lace, with foure little leather boxes wherein they are iiij^l.

Item, 22 diaper napkins, one dozen of holland, and one dozen of flaxen napkins xxiiij^s.

Item, seaven diaper tableclothes and two diaper towells iiij^l. x^s.

Item, two holland tableclothes and one holland towell xxx^s.

Item, one flaxen tablecloth viij^s.

Item, one paire of holland sheets and one paire of flaxen sheets xvj^s.

Item, six towells viij^s.

Item, iiij^{xxviij} severall peices of linnen, cobweblaune, small handkercheifes, altarclothes, antependants, and other altar linnen vj^l. iiij^s.

Item, one faire albe of cambrick edged with needle worke purles about the skirt, neck, and hands	l ^s .
Item, eight other albes for preists	iiij ^{li} . x ^s .
Item, two vestments of callico laced with a silke lace . .	v ^s .
Item, five peeces of vestments of copework and foure antependants	xxv ^s .
Item, foure shirts, one waiscott, seaven capps, two ruffles, one night raile, 14 old towells, diverse peices of old boote- hose, two pillow-beares, and other small peeces of linnen .	xliij ^s .
Item, an imbrodered purse and one paire of silke garters and diverse linnings and peices of cloth put together in a truncke, together with the truncke	xx ^s .
Item, seaven old preist's gowned of blacke stuffe, at iiij ^s . the peece	xxvij ^s .
Item, a frock, one blankett, and an old baskett	iiij ^s .
Item, five paire of worsted and wollen stockings	xiiij ^s .
Item, two paire of silke stockings and three paire of silke garters	xxiiij ^s .
Item, five girdles, one paire of hangers, and a hatband .	iiij ^s .
Item, four capps	iiij ^s .
Item, a silke wascott and a fustian wascott, and a sto- macher	viiij ^s .
Item, a doublett and hose, a cloake and hoode of tawney cloth, laced with black lace	iiij ^{li} . x ^s .
Item, one black stuffe cloake, lined	xxv ^s .
Item, three jorkins (<i>sic</i>)	xxvj ^s .
Item, two yards and a half of new black cloth	xxxv ^s .
Item, a waiscott of scarlett dye	vj ^s .
Item, a paire of stuffe drawers	iiij ^s .
Item, a riding coate and hoode of cloth, laced	xxv ^s .
Item, one knitt waiscott and one flannell waiscott . .	v ^s .
Item, an old doublett, hose, and paire of mittens, and boothose topps, of sad colour cloth, laced	xx ^s .
Item, a black cloth cloake, laced	xxv ^s .

Item, a little trunke, with 40 bookes in it, and three
trunks more, with a nest of boxes xxv^s.
Item, two paire of blanketts, and one fustion blankett xxxij^s.
Item, tenne folds of a skrene xxvj^s.
Total, 164^{li} 00^s. 00^d.

Item, half a thousand of billets and two chaldron of sea-
coales taken by Mr. Long, for his owne use, and by him
prised at xxxvij^s.

Item, remaining in the hands of Mr. Long, as himselfe
affirmeth, a Dictionary, a Flores Doctorum, a missall, and
a breviary, with about six books for a scholler, two skinnes
of redd leather, one wrought purse, and one challice cupp of
silver, taken in the hole where Parre the preist was found,
which are not praised.

Item, readie money found in the house, which came to the
hands of Mr. Crosse vj^{li}. iij^s. ix^d.

Item, money that came to the hands of Mr. Long, which
he delivered to Mr. Crosse xxx^s.

Item, remaining in the hands of Mr. Crosse one old
English Bible, one girdle, one imbrodered purse, and a
booke of Sir Walter Raleigh's Workes, which are not
praised.

Item, remayning in the hands of Mr. Thacker a Cooper's
Dictionary, not praised.

(Signed) JUSTINIAN POUEY.

RALPHE GRYNDER.

JOHN MAYO.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF RICHARD SMITH, BISHOP OF CHALCEDON.

Various papers relative to the Bishop of Chalcedon were certainly seized (see p. 54) in the house of the Jesuits, who were opposed to the institution of his authority in England. It may be doubted, however, whether the two here printed were among them, though they are now placed with them. They appear rather to be informations given to the government by parties not of the Roman Catholic communion: but they contain some remarkable particulars of some of the principal members of that persuasion. They are written by different hands.

Richard Smith was born in 1566, and was for a time a student of Trinity college, Oxford; he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Valladolid. The regular clergy in England strongly opposed his authority, and the papers in the hands of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell prove the interest they took in the controversy. Two royal proclamations were successively issued against him,—on the 11th December, 1628, and the 29th March, 1629 (which are both printed in Dodd's Church History, vol. iii. pp. 143, 144.) After the latter he left England, and did not return. Memoirs of Bishop Smith are given by Dodd, vol. iii. 76—79; and by Wood in *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

RICHARD SMITH, an Englishman, borne in Lincolnshire, about the age of 60, brought up student in the seminaries of Rome and Spaine, afterwards divine to the Bishop of Lusson, now Cardinal of Richelieu, by whose favour he was about 4 yeares since, by authoritie from the Pope, made Bishop over the English Romane Catholickes, with Title of Calcedone and Ordinary of England, where he hath now appointed and substituted his inferiour officers dispersed throughout all the countyes of this realme, with titles, powers, and formalities belonging to any Catholicke Bishops wheresoever, as Vicaires generalls, one for the South, an other for the North, deanes, archdeacons, rurall deanes, notaries, apparitours, binding by oath (as appeareth by the same,) all those his officers and other priests of his proper bodie and particular Clergie, to advance the spirituall and temporall good of this his English Secular Clergie, attributing to himselfe the decision of all causes in *primâ instantiâ*, as those which concerne Mariages, Testaments, Legacies, with such like, as well of Ecclesiasticall as Lay persons. Neverthelesse this his illimited and exorbitant Episcopall

authority, titles, officers, and proceedings, are rejected, disapproved, and condemned by the chief Catholicikes, as well Clerks as Layes, as a thing contrary to the canons, practise, and lawes of Christian provinces, but especially of this realme, tending to the confusion of police in Civill and Ecclesiasticall matters, prejudiciall to souveraine auctoritie and order of this state, all which appeares by their Letters and reasons written both sides to Rome, their bookes and speeches. This considered, It resteth in his Majesties prudence and counsell to connive and tolerate this new borne monstrous infant, or by commanding diligent search and inquisition of the state and facte to dissolve and crush it in the cradle, by laying hold of the present occasion and opportunitie.

George Gage, prisonner in the Clink, Agent for the Bishop and his Clergie, and seminarie of Douay in Artois.

William Harrvell, ats Farrar, called the Bishop's Secretary and Notairy Apostolick, prisonner in the New prison in London.

Muskette, Deputie for Mr. Colmiton (*sic*) in the South as some say, prisonner in the Gatehouse in Westminster.

Indorsed, Bishop of Calcedone, that is over all the English Catholicikes, and some of his officers.

DOCTOR SMITH liveth ordinarily in the howse of the Ladie Mordant widow, mother to the Lord Mordant, and sister to the Præsident of Wales, at Turvie in Bedfordshire, within 3 miles of Bedford, the howse in the midst of a park. From thence hee useth to goe^a

^a It is remarkable how entirely this account of Smith's episcopal progress tallies with that given by Dodd of the first journey of his predecessor Bishop. "He left Doway, July 28, 1623, and landed at Dover July 31, about twelve o'clock at night; and immediately the same night travelled thirteen miles a foot [though more than seventy years of age], to the house of Sir William Roper, where he reposed himself and was entertained suitably to his character; that gentleman looking upon it as no small happiness to give entertainment to this first Bishop that had been consecrated for England since the Reformation. His next station was London, and Lady Dormer was the first that made him her guest. Afterwards he paid a visit to Lord Montague in Sussex, a person of singular merit, and in great esteem with men of all persuasions. This visit being over, he returned

to the Ladie Dormer's in Buckinghamshire, at Wing or Ivinge: or at Chandeis, which is a howse in a wood neere Alesburie, and neere that place Anthonie Dormer her sonne intertaineth him at his howse within 2 miles of Missenden. Thence hee useth to go to Cowdray to the Lord Mountagues; thence to the Count Arundel's at Wardour,^a and thence to Grafton to the Lord of Shrewsburies; thence to Sir Basil Brooks^b near Shrewsburie, and then into Lancashire. Hee traveleth in his coch with 4 horses, accompanied with 9 or ten preists. Hee seldom cometh to London; but imployeth Fisher^c most part at the Ladie Dormer's; and Collington^d in Kent, at Sir William Roper's; and Musket^e in London, at the Lord Sturton's howse at Clerkenwel, [at] Maidenhead at Sir H. Gilford's, or

to London, where he remained very private,"—until his death in April 1624, as Dodd believed. Gee stated that "old father Bishop hath rambled up and down Staffordshire, Buckinghamshire, and other places, under the name of the Bishop of Chalcedon" (Foot out of the Snare, p. 29); but probably his information was not accurate.

^a Afterwards in 1639 created Lord Arundell of Wardour.

^b "Sir Basil Brooks, of Headley Court in Shropshire, a person of great account among the English Catholicks in the reigns of King James I. and King Charles I. and of some interest with those princes. He was a handsome, comely person; and was, in the 60th year of his age, *ca.* 1635, very active at that time in supporting the cause of the Regulars against Episcopal government in England; tho' he had formerly entertained doctor Bishop bishop of Chalcedon (predecessor to doctor Smith) at his seat called Bishop's Court, near London, where doctor Bishop died April 16, 1624." Dodd's Church History, fol. 1742, vol. iii. p. 58.

^c There were two Fishers of the order of St. Ignatius, John and Philip. One of them appears to have been the same with Musket, presently mentioned.

^d When Gee compiled his list of Romish priests in 1624, ——— Colleton, the titular Archdeacon of London, was "lodging in S. Jones,"—*i. e.* at Clerkenwell. "I hear (adds Gee,) he keeps in *commendam* the deanery of Chalcedon." A biographical notice of Colleton (his true name) will be found in Dodd's Church History, vol. iii. p. 83.

^e "F. Musket, a secular priest, lodging over against S. Andrews church in Holborne, a frequent preacher, and one that hath much concourse of people to his chamber." Gee. —"who hath four or five hundred (as I have heard him boast) that come to his chamber to a sermon." (Ibid. p. 80.) Dodd gives a memoir of George Musket, "whose true name was Fisher," in his vol. iii. p. 98. He had been arrested by the pursuivant Crosse, just before the capture of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell. Though frequently in confinement, he lived to be President of the English college at Douay, where he died in 1645.

in Drurie lane^a at the Lord Montague's howse; and Barley^b the Jesuit in Lancashire, and Umpton^c alias Latham in the same shire (Lately cum from Rome, lies in his brother's howse with a librarie worth 500^l.^d); and Dr. Lamb in the same shire, who has had 2 bastards by a woman in Lalond parish. And Southwerck alias Bradshaw in the same shire, where manie recusants have conveyed their estates since the proclamation, to defraud the king.

A daughter to the Lord Mountague is browght up with the Ladie Mordant, whom Dr. Smith sanctified with holy water and sweet oyle. Her confessor, called Father Morgan, of whom she demanded whether shee might lawfully agree to the Bishop's desires, uppon notice therof taken, is excommunicated by Smith, and now liveth at his father's howse within 3 miles of Whitechurch, at a village called Banger: and ther is writing against Smith, having from his sentence appealed to the Pope. This Morgan [tould the^e discourse of M^{rs} Mountague and the Doctor [to] this partie Richard Wainwright, the Lord Threasurer's messenger, in presence of one Cross the younger, a messenger.

Morgan was enjoyed by the Bishop to live in the contrie as a banished man. Hee is about 40 years old, a black man, middle stature, and professeth himself to bee a priest.

^a During a debate in the House of Commons on the 5th of June, 1628, Mr. Whitaker said, "There is a commonwealth of Papists, nobility, gentry, clergy, and commonalty, that serve the Duke constantly. In *Drury Lane* there are three families of Papists there residing for one of Protestants; insomuch that it may well be called Little Rome." *Parliamentary History*, 1807, 8vo. ii. 406.

^b Probably the same with Barlow, before mentioned in p. 44.

^c "Father Umpton, a Jesuit, an old, short fellow." Gee. "Father Latham, a Jesuite; he was sometime a bird in the stone cage at Lancaster." (*Ibid.*) It is not improbable that in this and other cases Gee has made two Jesuits out of one, from having heard both their real and their assumed names. Dr. Oliver's biographical Collections do not in this case clear the doubt.

^d This is inserted. In the margin also is this side note, now imperfect from the paper having been torn: "A prime man; hath 1000^l in his purse . . . in the howse . . . kit in the . . . son."

^e The paper decayed.

SINCE the Introduction was printed it has been found that the fate of the House at Clerkenwell is described by Henry More the historian of the English Jesuits : though from the dates at the top of his page the passage might be supposed to have belonged to the year 1634. It occurs in his *Liber decimus*, num. XIV.:

Rector cum aliis Londini captus.—Accidit etiam ut Londini Rector cum sex sociis in conducta ad usus nostros domo caperetur. Designatus erat dies ad vota aliorum renovanda, aliorum ultima nuncupanda ; non tam cautè res acta est, ut vicini circumquaque hæretici non adverterent plura in eam domum invehi quàm paucis qui comparebant sufficerent. Accessit invidia tabernariorum qui se neglectos indignabantur, dum necessaria non ab ipsis, sed a longius positis peterentur. Itaque informati quadruplatoribus cingitur circa nonam matutinam domus, irrumpunt satellites, cuncta sursum deorsum perscrutantur : Rectorem in antro sub terra latentem cum suppellectile sacra et sociis aliquot, alios aliis in locis præhendunt, ducuntque diversos ad carceres : Judicio agitur; unus tantum de Sacerdotibus damnatur qui se profitebatur Sacerdotem, quoniam id celari non posse existimabat, quandoquidem publicè in domo oratoris ita vixisset, gessissetque se : Cæteri, quoniam nullis testibus accusabantur aut non idoneis, dimissi sunt; unius etiam illius damnati dilatâ sententiâ libertas cum tempore procurata est." *Historia Missionis Anglicanæ Societatis Jesu, Collectore Henrico Moro ejusd. Soc. Sacerdote.* Audomari, 1660, fol. p. 467.

From this account it is pretty clear that the Jesuit who was condemned, but afterwards admitted to bail, was he who went by the name of Edward Moore, and is called "the priest" by the Attorney-General (see p. 22). He judged it useless (as Henry More states) to deny his being a priest, having notoriously officiated in that capacity at the chapel of one of the foreign ambassadors.

ERRATA. Page 18, line penult. *for Jones read Long.*

Page 39, note 4. The expedition to Cales, or Cadiz, which is alluded to by the writer of the Jesuit's Letter, was not the successful one of the Earl of Essex in 1596, but that in which his son was commander of the naval force, and Lord Viscount Wimbledon of the land forces, in the year 1625, and which was a lamentable failure. A memorandum may here be added that in the MS. Harl. 37, fol. 88—111, is a copy of "The Charge delivered by the Earl of Essex and some other Colonells at the Councell board against the Viscount Wimbledon, Generall of the last Cales voyage, with his answers, containinge a full Relation of the defeate of the same voyage."

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TRELAWSY PAPERS.

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